FBIS DAILY REPORT

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HONDURAN AIRLINER HIJACKED TO NICARAGUA

Initial Report

PA271620 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1608 GMT 27 Mar 81

[Excerpts] Tegucigalpa, 27 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--A SAHSA [Honduran Air Services, S.A.] plane on a local flight between Tegucigalpa and San Pedro Sula and later to New Orleans was diverted this morning to Managua. The circumstances are not yet known. According to the airline, the plane has landed in Managua and the 81 passengers and crew, led by Capt Jorge Torres, are fine and are on board the aircraft.

SAHSA said it is trying to make radio contact with Sandino airport in Managua to obtain further information.

Honduran police do not rule out a hijacking as part of a campaign to destabilize the government, after a high-powered bomb exploded at the legislative palace yesterday.

Jonathan Russell, presidential press secretary, and seven newsmen who were going to San Pedro Sula on official business, are on the airplane.

Sandino Airport Closed

PA271637 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1625 GMT 27 Mar 81

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 27 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--Managua authorities this morning closed Sandino International Airport when a Honduran jet, hijacked by unidientified persons while on a domestic flight in Honduras, landed there. The Honduran plane is at the international airport terminal in Managua and is surrounded by members of the Sandinist People's Army and Nicaraguan police. Nicaraguan radio stations have contacted Honduran stations and informed them of the measures taken by the authorities in Managua.

Official Nicaraguan Communique

PA271806 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1748 GMT 27 Mar 81

[Revolutionary government communique No 8]

[Text] The press office of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction informs the people of Nicaragua that a passenger plane belonging to the Honduran SAHSA airline, which was hijacked while on a flight from Tegucigalpa to San Pedro Sula, was taken to Augusto Cesar Sandino airport, where it landed.

At Augusto Cesar Sandino airport the aircraft was surrounded by military troops and state security personnel. The group that carried out the hijacking, which is made up of five armed persons, has already communicated with the authorities of the Nicaraguan Government, requesting mediation with the Government of Honduras, a request that has already been relayed to President Policarpo Paz Garica, in Tegucigalpa, with a reply being awaited.

Meanwhile, the vice minister of the interior, Commander of the Revolution Luis Carrion Cruz, who is acting as mediator in the name of the Nicaraguan Government, is making efforts to obtain the release of the women and children aboard the hijacked plane. The Nicaraguan Government has accepted this mediation with the humanitarian purpose of finding a speedy solution to the problem.

[Dated] 27 March 1981, Press office of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction

37 Passengers Released

PA272027 Paris AFP in Spanish 2004 GMT 27 Mar 81

[Text] Managua, 27 Mar (AFP)--Commander Luis Carrion, a leader of the Sandinist front who is in charge of the negotiations with the hijackers, has reported here that 37 of the 81 passengers aborad the Honduran plane hijacked this morning, mostly women and children, were released. Those released include Belizean Health Minister Assad Shoman and Mayra Navarro, a Honduran channel 3 newswoman.

It was reported that two of the children who were aboard the Honduran plane for New Orleans to get medical treatment were taken to a health center in this capital because they are in serious condition.

One of the persons released said the hijackers are planning to go to another country after their demands are met.

The main demand is the release of Facundo Guardado, labor leader and member of the Revolutionary Democratic Front of El Salvador, who was arrested in Honduras on 18 January, according to reports.

Carrion also announced that a Honduran negotiating commission will arrive in Nicaragua soon. Meanwhile, the Honduran consul and ambassador are already at the airport.

Hijackers Identified

PA272049 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2015 GMT 27 Mar 81

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 27 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--Honduran newsreporter Mayra Navarro, a passenger on the Honduran plane that was hijacked this morning by the "Chinchonero" commando group of the Morazanist Front for the Liberation of Honduras, said that the plane "might fly on to Cuba, Guyana, or Algeria."

Navarro, who was released by the kidnappers in Managua along with 19 other women, 6 children and 4 men, told a local radio station over the phone that there are 4 hijackers, 3 men and a woman, and that they are armed with "little machineguns."

Navarro said that "the hijackers are young. The girl seems to be about 22 years old, and the men are under 30. They hardly speak to the passengers and have not manhandled anyone."

The newsreporter said that the hijackers boarded the plane in Tegucigalpa and three of them entered the pilot's cabin approximately 5 minutes after the plane had taken off.

After approximately 4 minutes, one of the men informed the passengers that the plane would be heading elsewhere, but he did not specify where. Several minutes after this first announcement, the passengers were informed that the plane was going to land at Augusto Cesar Sandino airport in Managua, but that the flight might continue on to Cuba, Guyana or Algeria.

Honduras Agrees To Negotiate

PA272142 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2113 GMT 27 Mar 81

[Excerpts] Tegucigalpa, 27 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--The Honduran Government has officially reported here that it is willing to negotiate directly with the hijackers of the Honduran SAHSA airline flight diverted today to Managua.

A communique released by the Honduran Government states that it will accept negotiations "on the terms of the hijackers" of the Boeing 737, three heavily armed men and one woman.

24-Hour Deadline Reported

PA280019 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2205 GMT 27 Mar 81

[Excerpts] Tegucigalpa, 27 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--A special Honduran Government mission will negotiate in the coming hours in Managua the release of the 51 passengers by the hijackers of a Boeing 727 of the Honduran SAHSA airlines, Col Cesar Elvir Sierra, Honduran foreign secretary, reported this afternoon.

According to the local press, the guerrillas have given the Honduran Government a 24-hour deadline to meet their demands.

Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto contacted Cesar Elvir Sierra, his Honduran colleague, by telephone to assure him that the Sandinist government will render all the necessary cooperation to permit a satisfactory settlement to the situation.

Meanwhile, a woman has made telephone calls to news media warning that if the government does not meet the demands of the hijackers, several bombs will be exploded in the Honduran Foreign Ministry. The employees have been evacuated from the foreign ministry.

Hijackers Issue Communique

PA280212 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 2300 GMT 27 Mar 81

[Communique No. 1 issued by Cinchoneros People's Liberation Movement of Honduras regarding 27 March hijacking of a Honduran SAHSA aircraft--broadcast in network with Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras (HRN)--read by HRN announcer]

[Text] The Cinchoneros People's Liberation Movement [MPL] reports that today, 27 March, we have carred out an operation called "Operation 26 March." It was carried out by the Lempira Commando group and consisted of gaining control of a SAHSA airplane. We have carried out this operation for the following reasons:

1. To respond to the systematic and selective repression carried out by the country's police corps, creating a climate of unrest and insecurity which is appropriate for electoral fraud;

2. The repression organized by the state security bodies against peoples organizations and their leaders is nothing but the response to people's social demands and a way to facilitate the imposition of a policy that will allow transnationals to increase the country's dependence;

3. To oppose the interventionist policy of the Honduran Government in the internal affairs of El Salvador and Nicaragua, a policy which is aimed at preventing the victory of the Salvadoran people and at preparing for intervention in Nicaragua, either directly or through support to counterrevolutionary bands;

4. To oppose police training by the governments of the Southern Cone, specifically the Chilean and Argentine governments; this is aimed at training Honduran Army officers in various methods of torture and terrorism.

The MPL demands the following:

1. An end to the persecution of the people's leaders and the Catholic Church in Santa Rosa de Copan.

2. The immediate release from jail of the following persons: Pablo Moran; Allan Danilo Fajardo; Facundo Guardado, leader of the Revolutionary Democratic Front of El Salvador; and Salvadoran patriots Alvaro Alfaro Orellana, Alfredo Burgos, Reyes Tovar Menjivar, Jose Ricardo Castellon, Marta Castellon, Rosa Elena Castellon, Antonio (Cucas) Rosa, Luis Ricardo Ramirez, Carlos Manuel Lobo, Vilma Rodriguez, Augusto Cana Martinez and Jose Fernando Aguilar Rivera, as well as Costa Rican Rafael Angel Mendez.

3. The implementation of an effective policy of (?neutrality) and nonintervention in the political affairs of other states. The Council of Ministers must publish in the national spoken and written press, as well as in the international press, a resolution indicating that it will respect this universal principle.

4. The heeding of the demands raised by teachers, parents and students regarding the government taking control of 20 high schools.

5. The dismantling of all training camps which formed Somozists have in the country.

6. We hold the government and security corps responsible for whatever may happen to our following compatriots who are about to be assassinated: Dr Juan Armendarez (Boria), rector of the National Autonomous University of Honduras; Felicito Montalban (Pezcano), president of the Honduran University Students Federation [FEUH]; Dr Ramon Custodio; Victor Meza; Professor Tomas Nativi, general coordinator of the People's Revolutionary Union [URP]; Lt Col Mario Maldonado; Gautama Fonseca; newsman Ventura Ramos; Fidel (Martinez) Rodriguez; brothers Carlos Roberto and Jorge Arturo Reina of the Popular Liberal Alliance; Gustavo Adolfo Alfaro, executive secretary of the Honduran Council of Private Enterprise; Enrique Aguilar Cerrato, deputy for the Innovation and Unity Party; URP leader Alberto Cordova; Norma Maria Garcia, president of the Association of Honduran Women's Associations; Marco Tulio Castillo, deputy for the Liberal Party; Jorge Bueso Arias; Mario Valentin Sanchez; (Victor Hernandez Fuentes), president of the (Sitraunah) [not further identified]; Napoleon Acevedo [name indistinct]; Juan Becerra; Mario Rivera, former FEUH president; Marcial (Ensedas), president of the FUNASCAL [not further identified] and of the National Union of Peasants [UNC]; Fausto Orellana, leader of the (?UCA); Atilio Villalobos, leader of the (?EAFI); Dagoberto Padilla, leader of Sitroagro; Rolando Bindell, leader of the Union of Workers of the National Electric Energy Enterprise; newsman Manuel Camero; Newsman Victor Hugo Alvarez; Carlos Flores (Facuse), deputy for the Liberal Party; Policarpo Canales; Jesuit priest Jose Maria Tejeira; Father Fausto (Lia); and Jose Luis Rivera.

We will continue to hold the SAHSA plane, its crew and passengers and will be ready to destroy it as long as our demands are not met.

With this action the MPL declares war on the government of the gang of corrupt people led by Policarpo Paz Garcia. The armed people will overcome.

[Signed] National Command, Cinchoneros People's Liberation Movement

Name of Group Explained

PA281527 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 28 Mar 81

[Text] The name Cinchonero of the People's Liberation Front which staged the hijacking of the Honduran SAHSA airline plane is derived from a nickname. Cinchonero was a Honduran peasant leader named Serapio Romero, who fought on behalf of the peasants early in this century.

It is said among the people that Serapio Romero, to express his hatred for the social injustices prevailing in his era, used to say: let us put a whip to it, whereupon his friends gave him the nickname, El Cinchonero. That is the name that has resounded around the world. We now explain it to Nicaraguans. This is apparently the first time that the Cinchoneros have staged much a spectacular action as the kidnapping of the SAHSA airplane.

D'Escoto: Situation 'Delicate'

PA280100 Paris AFP in Spanish 0010 GMT 28 Mar 81

[Excerpts] Managua, 27 Mar (AFP)--Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto said that the negotiations between the Honduran Government and the hijackers of the Boeing 727 SAHSA airline flight "have become complicated" and he described the situation as "delicate" in a statement made here.

The hijacked plane was moved this afternoon from the end of the runway of the Augusto Cesar Sandino airport where it had been since this morning to the Nicaraguan Air Force hangars where it will possibly stay overnight.

Apparently there have been last-minute difficulties which have arisen because Foreign Minister d'Escoto said that "there is no problem on our side, but the Honduran Government has not decided to negotiate."

Honduran Communique

PA281241 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 28 Mar 81

[Honduran Foreign Secretariat communique issued in Tegucigalpa on 27 March--read by announcer]

[Text] [broadcast in progress] a SAHSA flight from Tegucigalpa to San Pedro Sula with 81 passengers and the crew. About 4 or 5 minutes after it took off from the Toncontin Airport, it was forced to go to the Augusto Cesar Sandino Airport of Managua, Nicaragua.

This Foreign Secretariat has been in touch with his excellency, Migue d'Escoto, Nicaraguan foreign minister, and Honduran Charge d'Affaires Marta Elvir de Prego regarding the hijacking of the airplane.

The hijackers have released 34 passengers, including women, children and 4 men. These passengers include the Belizean health minister, two Nicaraguans, two Costa Ricans and three North Americans.

The other 47 passengers include 40 Hondurans, 1 Colombian, 1 British citizen and 8 North Americans.

It is know that the hijackers are demanding the release of 15 persons whose identity is unknown because at the time of writing this communique they have not made known their names.

The Honduran Government will act within the law in its efforts to obtain the release of the hostages.

[Signed] Tegucigalpa, 27 March 1981. Foreign Secretariat

Reaction in Honduras

PA281458 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 28 Mar 81

[Station interview with Antonio Mazariego at Voz de Honduras radio in Tegucigalpa--live by telephone]

[Excerpts] [Question] Antonio, what can you tell us about the activities underway there to solve this problem?

[Answer] Unfortunately, friends in Nicaragua, listeners of Extra newscast, we have nothing to report. This is unheard of, because we feel that by this time, the government of the republic or the Foreign Ministry should have already issued a bulletin or at least a report detailing the members of the commission that should have left for Nicaragua yesterday. However, we report that it is incredible but true that in Tegucigalpa there has been absolute silence, perhaps for security reasons. We do not know why the government or the Foreign Ministry has made no announcement to the communications media in Tegucigalpa.

Only the Finance Ministry has made a statement, and this concerned one of the demands being made by the group of hijackers, the demand that the government accede to the requests of the teachers and high school students that high schools be government run. This means that the students and teachers want the government to take over the high schools so that the students will not have to pay high monthly school fees.

The Finance Ministry, which supervises the national economy and public funds, has said that this would be very difficult, given the deficit situation, the chaotic economic situation being experienced by the Honduran Government.

[Question] Antonio, we would like to know what newsmen have found out about the prisoners in Honduran jails whose release is being demanded by those holding the SAHSA plane here in Managua?

[Answer] We understand that several of them have already been released. I am referring to the teachers who were arrested in the wake of a demonstration at the National Constituent Assembly, where a bomb exploded and injured several persons. Those teachers have already been released. However, the government, particularly the police force and the National Department of Investigations, says that it knows nothing about the Salvadoran revolutionary leader, Guardado. The authorities say they know absolutely nothing about his whereabouts. This creates a crisis and aggravates the situation because, if the hijackers demand the release of Facundo Guardado and the authorities say they know nothing about him, the lives of the hostages are definitely in jeopardy.

I repeat that the teachers have been released, but we have obtained no information about Facundo Guardado. In fact, this is not new. Ever since the first reports were made approximately 1 month ago, at no time have the media been able to obtain any information as to whether he was arrested or where he was being held. The only persons who have been demanding his release have been the leftist popular groups in Tegucigalpa. The media have no information of any kind that would prove that he is under arrest either at the National Department of Investigations, which is a section of the Honduran police force, or at any military center or batallion.

Contacts To Continue

PA281333 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 28 Mar 81

[Moises Castillo and (Radir) Arevalo report from Augusto Cesar Sandino Airport in Managua]

[Text] Despite the incident involving the 58 persons who were in [the Honduran plane hijacked] yesterday by the Cinchoneros Peoples Liberation Movement [MPL], everyday activities have been resumed here at the Augusto Cesar Sandino International Airport. We have seen both private and public transport vehicles circulating here normally. Right now many people are preparing to travel abroad.

For his part, Commander Lenin Cerna, chief of state security, has said that a Honduran delegation was supposed to arrive this morning at 0600, but it has not yet shown up at the airport to mediate with the hijackers, who are holding 58 hostages in their power.

Food was provided to the hijackers and their hostages at about 0100. The MPL has not yet given an ultimatum to the Honduran Government, even though at 2100 last night they announced that drastic measures would be adopted against the hostages if the Honduran Government does not meet their demands. The MPL has threatened to blow up the plane if the Honduran Government does not meet its demands.

Meanwhile, calm has returned to the airport and everything looks normal. However, 58 hostages remain inside the SAHSA plane and there is much suspense among the newsmen of the various media who have stayed here from the newspapers BARRICADA and EL NUEVO DIARIO, and radio stations Voz de Nicaragua and Radio Sandino. Here now is Raul Arevalo, with additional information:

[Arevalo] Listeners of Radio Sandino and Noticiero Extra, according to last-minute information provided by Brigade Commander Roberto Calderon Meza, the only person who has had access to the chief of the hijackers, AFP newsman Juan Sierra is among the hostages. The hostages have written a letter indicating that they are in good condition. There is a total of 58 hostages of various nationalities, including Colombians, Guatemalans, Costa Ricans, Germans, French and Americans. There is a total of 24 Hondurans and a total of 21 individuals of other nationalities. There is also a 4-person crew and 5 commandos.

According to Brigade Commander Calderon Meza, the hijackers are using small arms. He has been able to speak only to the chief of the commandos, whose name is Raul. Meza has said that he expects to contact the hijackers again after 0600 today. The latter have warned they will adopt harsher stands if their demands are not met.

Negotiators Not Yet Organized

PA281852 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 28 Mar 81

[Text] A few minutes ago we contacted the Information and Press Secretariat of the Honduran Presidency and we were told that no negotiating mission has yet been appointed to come to Nicaragua to negotiate with the Lempira Command of the Cinchoneros People's Liberation Movement which yesterday hijacked a SAHSA plane.

The Superior Council of the Honduran Armed Forces is reportedly still meeting. The meeting began yesterday afternoon, lasted well into the night, and at present is still going on at some secret site. The results of these deliberations is not yet known. The council is comprised of some 25 or 27 high-ranking army officers.

It is expected that the Honduran Government will release an official pronouncement upon the conclusion of this meeting.

Status of 'Prisoners' Reported

PA281916 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 28 Mar 81

[Text] We have established telephone contact with HRN, Voz de Honduras in Tegucigalpa, regarding the demands of the SAHSA plane hijackers. According to official reports, only eight of the individuals whose release is demanded by the hijackers are under arrest. Four of them were deported. Only eight, we repeat only eight are imprisoned. They say that Salvadoran guerrilla Facundo Guardado and three others in the list have never been held by the authorities.

Voz de Honduras reports that according to the information obtained by its newsmen at the National Palace in Honduras, there is no news on when the Honduran Government's mediating delegation will come here. They say that there is absolute silence on the part of the Honduran authorities.

Here is the direct communication with Honduras for Radio Sandino listeners:

[Voz de Honduras announcer] Thank you colleagues of Radio Sandino in Managua, Nicaragua. We have important information from the HRN studios in Tegucigalpa regarding the demands of the hijackers who are holding the SAHSA plane at the Augusto Cesar Sandino Airport. Among the hijackers demands is the release of some political prisoners, as they call them, in the Honduran jails. Regarding this, the HRN press department has investigated this among official sources. These are the details that we have obtained to report to the Central American public.

[Voice of another announcer] [broadcast in progress]...to be freed by the authorities as one of the demands to release the SAHSA airplane. We can report the following regarding the people whom the Cinchonero Front is demanding be released: Pablo Moran has not been arrested by the authorities. Alan Danilo Fajardo was held for questioning and released on 26 March 1981. We repeat, Allan Danilo Fajardo was held for questioning and released on 26 March 1981. Attention, here is information on the Salvadoran guerrilla who it was said was imprisoned in Honduran jails. Facundo Guardado, Salvadoran guerrilla whose release was demanded by the Cinchonero Front, has not been arrested by any Honduran police authority. Alvaro Alfaro Orellano, arrested; Alfredo Burgos, arrested; Reyes Tovar Menjivar, arrested; Jose Ricardo Castellon, arrested; Marta Castellon, deported; Rosa Elena Castellon, deported; Antonia Chicas Rosa, deported; Luis Ricardo Ramirez, arrested; Carlos Manuel Lobo, deported; Vilma Rodriguez, deported; Rafael Angel Mendez, arrested; Augusto Canas Martinez, arrested; Jose Fernando Aguilar Rivera, arrested.

The HRN press department has learned that the people who have been deported, Marta Castellon, Rosa Elena Castellon, Antonia Chicas Rosa, Vilma Rodriguez, and Carlos Manuel Lobo, have already left the country. They did so through the Guasaule customs point. [repeat of the list of names]

[Question from Radio Sandino announcer] We would like to know what news do you have on the delegation that was to be formed by the Honduran Government authorities and the SAHSA administrative officials and which was going to come to Nicaragua to negotiate with the hijackers? Is there information on the commission?

[Answer] We are perhaps the same or worse off than you in Nicaragua regarding knowledge of what is done in the government spheres. It is not known officially what the Honduran Government is doing right now. A radio network had been announced for this morning to announce the way in which negotiations would be held with the hijackers, but so far, no report has been issued.

Cordova: Honduras Responsible

PA282021 Paris AFP in Spanish 2011 GMT 28 Mar 81

[Excerpt] Managua, 28 (AFP)--Rafael Cordova, a member of the Nicaraguan Government junta, said today that the problem caused by the hijacking of an airplane from the Honduran SAHSA airline "is exclusively the responsibility of the Honduran Government."

This was the first comment from a high-level Nicaraguan Government official on the hijacking of the plane which, at 1400 (1800 GMT), had been here for 20 hours, with no immediate solution in sight.

Meanwhile, in Honduras, the police announced the names under which four of the kidnappers bought their tickets for the flight from the Honduran capital, Tegucigalpa, to San Pedro Sula, in the northeastern part of the country.

These names, which are believed to be false, are Maria Nivense, Raul Nivense, Marcial Rosales and Roberto Gonzales. They purchased their tickets on Wednesday afternoon in a travel agency in Tegucigalpa.

Daniel Ortega Interviewed

PA282236 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 2048 GMT 28 Mar 81

[Interview with Daniel Ortega Saavedra, member of the Nicaraguan National Reconstruction Government junta on 28 March by unidentified correspondent; place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Ortega] This type of activity has been occurring in the world for a long time; this is not a Central American phenomenon. We understand that they are seeking a reply here in Central America and that Gen Policarpo Paz called us about it today. I talked to him and they are seeking a solution to the problem so that no one will be hurt.

[Question] Companero, you know that we have now been threatened and our economic aid has been practically suspended by the United States. How can this new incident affect Nicaraguan international policy, let us say, with the arrival of this guerrilla command? What political results can it have regarding the U.S. attitude?

[Answer] There is no reason why it should affect our relations with the United States because this is a Honduran problem. It is a case in which Hondurans have hijacked a Honduran plane and have flown to Nicaragua to begin a series of negotiations.

[Question] Nevertheless, it has been said that the Honduran Government holds Nicaragua responsible for anything that may happen to the hostages.

[Answer] By no means; today I spoke to Gen Policarpo Paz and he has informed us of Honduras' willingness to find a solution to this problem.

[Question] What solution do you expect?

[Answer] A solution in which no one will be hurt.

Agreement Reportedly Reached

PA290043 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0029 GMT 29 Mar 81

[Excerpts] Tegucigalpa, 28 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--Honduran aeronautics officials said today that the Honduran SAHSA airliner hijacked yesterday by a leftist group took off from Sandino airport in Managua after an agreement had been reached. The plane, a Boeing 727, was in Managua for 34 hours.

According to the report given to ACAN-EFE, the hijackers have reached an agreement with a Honduran Government negotiating commission and will leave the plane in Panama.

The plane with 50 passengers abroad--there were originally 81, but women and children were released in Managua--will return to San Pedro Sula in northern Honduras.

The details of the agreement that the hijackers might have reached with representatives of the Honduran Government are not known.

Nicaraguan Communique Issued

PA290135 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0041 GMT 29 Mar 81

[Official Nicaraguan revolutionary government communique--read by announcer]

[Text] The Government of the Republic of Nicaragua informs the Nicaraguan people and the world of the following:

1. The Panamanian Government, acting as a mediator to help find a peaceful solution to the conflict created by the hijacking of the SAHSA aircraft, contacted the members of the Cinchonero Peoples Liberation Movement through a representative.

2. As a result of the talks of the Panamanian Government representative and the commando group, the two parties requested authorization for the aircraft to leave Nicaragua and to fly to Panama in order to conclude the negotiations begun in Nicaragua.

3. The Nicaraguan Government agreed to the aircraft's departure in order to help solve the conflict and to preserve the physical integrity of all involved.

4. Panamanian Ambassador Baltazar Aizpurua accompanied the hostages and the commando group on the flight which took off at 1740 today after having remained in Nicaraguan territory for 32 hours.

Issued in Managua at 1810, March 1981. Free Fatherland or Death.

Hijackers Surrender

PA290019 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0114 GMT 29 Mar 81

[Text] Panama City, 29 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--The four Honduran hijackers who hijacked a Honduran SAHSA airliner and took it to Managua surrendered after releasing the hostages.

They flew to Panama and surrendered at the military terminal at Tocumen Airport.

Hijackers Await Asylum to Cuba

PA290237 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0203 GMT 29 Mar 81

[Excerpts] Panama City, 28 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--Lt Col Manuel Antonio Noriega, head of Panamanian military security, told ACAN-EFE tonight that the four hijackers of the Honduran plane, who today released their hostages and then surrendered, are being held at the air force installations and are waiting to go to Cuba.

Ricardo Rodriguez, minister of the Presidency, has instructed Panamanian Foreign Ministry officials to contact the Cuban Government to obtain asylum for the four hijackers--including one woman--and the prisoners to be released by the Honduran Government.

Meanwhile, the 53 hostages who were freed today said that they are in good health. Most of them are ready to fly back to Tegucigalpa abroad the same plane, a Boeing 737 named "El Tiburoncito," in which they went through over 30 suspenseful hours.

Lt Colonel Noriega told ACAN-EFE that the Panamanian Government acted as mediator in the hijacking "as a humanitarian gesture."

The Panamanian authorities said that the prisoners to be released by Honduras will arrive here Monday and then proceed to Havana.

Guardado To Be Released

PA291207 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0238 GMT 29 Mar 81

[Excerpts] In view of its good relations with Panama, the Honduran Government of President Policarpo Paz Garcia this evening agreed to release 13 Salvadoran political leaders demanded by the Lempira Command of the Cinchoneros National Liberation Front.

The decision of the Honduran Government ended the nightmare of the SAHSA plane hijacked at noon yesterday while on an international flight.

Hector Donadio covered the latest events on this hijacking, which had the Central American region on watch.

[Begin recording] The SAHSA plane arrived at the air terminal of the Panamanian Air Force at approximately 1945. Immediately thereafter, Panamanian security authorities transferred the passengers to the officers club of the Panamanian Air Force and the four guerrillas, three men and a woman, were sent to one of the hearquarters offices of the Panamanian Air Force. The four guerrillas would not identify themselves. Newsmen and cameramen were allowed to take pictures and to film the scene for a few minutes.

[Unidentified speaker] They have come with guarantees from the Panama Government that they will secure their objectives based on a commitment from the Honduran Government that it would release 13 persons under arrest in Tegucigalpa, Honduras, as well as Salvadoran leader Facundo Guardado. The guerrillas are here right now as guests of the Panamanian Government.

[Announcer] Why was Panama chosen for asylum?

[Unidentified speaker] Panama has the tradition of using peaceful means, dialogue, to solve problems, crises, situations where human lives are involved. It has acted in a humanitarian way. This has been the policy of our revolutionary process. It has been implemented again. We have acted this way to save lives and to ensure a happy ending.

[Announcer] Has the Honduran Government agreed to the hijackers demands?

[Unidentified speaker] The Honduran Government is committed to releasing 13 arrested persons and Salvadoran Leader Facundo Giardado. [end recording]

[Announcer] It should be mentioned that the government of Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia has said that its good relations with the Government of Panama permit the agreement to the hijackers' demands. The Government of Honduras has never negotiated with the hijackers. This has been a humanitarian act in response to the Panamanian request to the government of Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia.

We have received official information that on Monday, Panama will pick up the 13 Salvadoran leaders whose release had been demanded by the commando group as one of the main points in the negotiations.

[Second announcer] One of the Salvadoran guerrillas under arrest in Honduras who will be released and who will arrive in Panama on Monday is opposition leader Facundo Guardado. This is the first time that the Tegucigalpa government has admitted that Facundo Guardado is being held under arrest.

[First announcer] That is correct, Hector. Until now even Honduran radio had been confirming news reports from the Honduran Government that Guardado was not in any prison.

Honduras Agrees to Demands

PA291239 Paris AFP in Spanish 0505 GMT 29 Mar 81

[Excerpts] Tegucigalpa, 28 Mar (AFP)--The Honduran Government confirmed here tonight, although tacitly, that it had agreed to release 13 of the 16 prisoners whose release was demanded by the Cinchonero Command that held a Boeing 737 plane of the SAHSA company captive in Managua for over 32 hours.

The Honduran Government communique stated that the prisoners to be "deported" are "foreigners who are common criminals and who have violated the country's laws and are involved in the arms traffic."

Finally, the Honduran authorities warned that in the future they will strictly enforce the law and will neither permit acts of this nature, nor negotiate.

'Commander Raul' on Left's War

PA292012 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1934 GMT 29 Mar 81

[Excerpts] Panama City, 29 Mar (LATIN)--Official sources have reported that four guerrillas who ended their 36-hour hijacking along with 15 Salvadorans that Honduras agreed to release.

Shortly before returning to Honduras, Jonathan Russell, press secretary of the Honduran Presidency, who was among the hostages in the hijacked plane, told newsmen that the incident "is a sign of warning" to Honduras.

In an interview broadcast last night by Honduran radio stations, "Commander Raul," who led the hijacking of the SAHSA plane, said that "the left's declared war on the Honduran Armed Forces has begun with the action.

In the interview, "Commander Raul" said that in the future "similar actions" will be carried out to call attention "to the struggle for freedom of the Honduran people."

Honduran Defense Secretary Mario Flores told the press today that the Honduran Army is ready to counteract "the war declared by the left."

Shortly before the peaceful end of the hijacking, two extreme rightist groups issued communiques over Tegucigalpa radio stations stating that if the hostages were harmed and the plane was blown up they would carry out brutal reprisals against "all the Honduran communists."

Prisoners to Arrive in Panama

PA300128 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2236 GMT 29 Mar 81

[Excerpts] Panama City, 29 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--It is expected that the 15 political prisoners whose release was demanded by the hijackers of a Honduran plane in Tegucigalpa on Friday--and detoured to Managua and Panama--will arrive here this evening.

According to Panamanian military sources, the four hijackers of the plane are "under the custody" of the Panamanian authorities.

A communique of the Panamanian Foreign Ministry points out that the hijackers, militants of the Cinchoneros National Liberation Movement, will remain "under custody" while "the work for the liberation of the prisoners (whose release was demanded by the hijackers) is done and while the safe-conducts that will allow them to go to the country or countries of their choice willing to receive them are being prepared."

PRESIDENT VIDELA GIVES FAREWELL SPEECH TO NATION

PY271048 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 27 Mar 81

[President Rafael Videla's farewell speech to the nation in Buenos Aires--live]

[Excerpts] Argentines: In a few hours, as I turn the government over to my successor, I will have discharged my last duty in my capacity as president of the nation. Therefore, I now want to say my farewell to the people of the nation with my heart filled with emotion and a sense of duty. I will briefly and clearly--but not lightly--review the cause and the origin of the actions taken during a period which, after they end, will be subject to the historic judgment of the citizenry as the initial chapter of the national reorganization process launched by the armed forces on 24 March 1976.

I believe that the majority of the people are aware of the reasons which set the process in motion, but I also realize that hundreds of youngsters have begun to observe its development over the last 5 years with a maturing political reasoning and that they require the testimony of the protagonists in order to arrive at their own conclusions. I will therefore give first my testimony as a participant and then, in my capacity and because of my responsibility as a statesman, I will set forth the reasons for the policies which have been implemented in line with the objectives of the armed forces upon taking over the government to institutionally deal with the most serious crisis which ever beset the nation since it became a politically organized body.

As all Argentines, I was an observer and a participant in that unfortunate series of events which threatened our integrity as a nation. Today, after 5 years have passed, I am more strongly convinced of the seriousness of the situation prevailing at that time. After 5 years of occupying a position from which the outlines of the conflicts which affect the nation from day to day can be seen most clearly, my vision of past and present problems does not diminish the seriousness of that situation.

The crisis which beset Argentina in the 1970's was mainly a crisis of ideas about democracy, republic and state, with strong repercussions at all levels of the national affairs. The subversive aggression, which was carried out at an ideological level in all areas and supported by the practice of crime and terrorism, tried to impose its own brand of revolution by presenting it as the only alternative for a country following ineffective policies, with a troubled society and an economy in shambles.

Regarding the action in the economic field it should be pointed out that the policy which has been carried out, conditioned to begin with, by the necessity to struggle against the terrorist action and to reestablish the order and solvency of the nation within a socio-economic framework which shouldn't worsen even more the very serious stages we had gone through, had to meet immediate urgent demands during the so-called "exceptional" period. Later, when permitted by the general improvement of the situation, measures were introduced for the purpose of producing a change of mentality which should have again placed freedom and competition in their due places in the economic process in order to increase the quantity and quality of goods and services.

The application of those measures led to a substantial drop of inflation during 1980, although at the expense of the disturbance to the development of part of the productive sector, which had already been partly upset by the irresponsible action of economic groups which took advantage of the libertarian regime [words indistinct] which have tried to use the financial system to obtain huge profits or for impossible adventures, thereby distorting the general economic pattern and delaying the recovery work which has been arduously carried on until now. The crisis of those economic groups themselves has been another result.

We believe that the economic management of these 5 years has left important results and enriching experiences whose great value cannot be denied by anyone. No one can argue today against the fact that there are signs of a greater discipline in the management of assets by all sectors and that such discipline has undoubtedly brought results in the realization of any project aimed at positively transforming the productive structure of the nation. No one can doubt that there has been great advancement toward the opening of our possibilities for exchanges of goods and capital on an international level; toward the high level of employment which has been achieved; toward the disappearance of many prejudices and pseudodoctrines which traditionally hampered the correct distribution of income and capital toward an improvement of general effectiveness. No one can fail to be aware that all these instances of experience, in addition to a general awareness of the need to achieve an effective state [word indistinct] and a reduction of public expenditure, are a realistic and effective basis on which to build a program of progress required by the country.

Now that I have reviewed the guidelines and reasons for my government's actions, I want to add some reasoning and conclusions which have given me the strength and necessary serenity to fulfill the mission assigned to me on 29 March 1979.

I am deeply convinced that to give a position and national awareness to Argentina demanded great effort from various sectors and that it has been quite difficult to place it in a position demanded by the current times, to keep up with the pace of development, to found the republic and to establish democracy in this republic.

I agree with many that the long crisis experienced during the past few decades, regardless of its origin, has endangered all previous achievements. But I energetically reject that tiresome and stupidly reiterated statement that the problems of the fatherland will be solved with the simple increase of work by the people and the implementation of an ascetic life style which is established only by resorting to the empty formulas of paternalism.

I sincerely and firmly believe that the Argentines work with determination, that their efforts are incomparable and that they have demonstrated their potential for effort and sacrifice under many circumstances, that they love order and that they make tremendous efforts to fulfill their private and public obligations. I therefore have full confidence that the future of the nation depends on something which is beyond our proven capacity for work and our clear desire for peace. It depends exclusively on the will which each and every one of us must have to achieve a considerable change in our collective behavior--in our social, political and economic behavior. It depends decisively on the fact that we may be able to restore the profound sense of our freedom and civilian duties, an indispensable basis for the effective exercise of our political rights.

Therefore, the government which will take over now will have to shoulder the responsibility of carrying forward the mandate that was clearly stated by the armed forces at every opportunity. I have full confidence that my successor will run a successful government and I think it was the will of the military junta that I should be replaced in the exercise of power by the same person I would have chosen to replace me--a rare opportunity in politics.

The new president will bring in new men who will contribute their enthusiasm and experience to the task of governing with due respect for the dedication and perseverance of those who will depart. They will perhaps use a different rhetoric, but they will seek the same results.

The important thing is that the process continue, that the state be consolidated, that the republic be reestablished, and that, when the time comes, an authentic democracy be installed in Argentina.

This will be the beginning of a new and different stage in the life of our country. We should start now to prepare ourselves for it by making a permanent reckoning of the sufferings, the mistakes and the road we have left behind us. We should also make a reckoning of those positive signs in our history which teach that the unity among Argentines has become strengthened after each era of turbulence.

Let us thus set our hope on the future, let us unite and be faithful to the memory of the founders of our fatherland and consistent with our nationality. Let us finally learn that Argentina's greatness and the prosperity of its people depend on our efforts and intelligence so that coming generations may inherit a better and freer future.

Gentlemen: On various occasions I have said, and I believe it is suitable to repeat it, that when we took over the government in March 1976 we received a country in shambles. Thanks to the daily efforts of all Argentines we have succeeded in putting it back in order, and today, with legitimate pride, we hand it over to you. A country which was struggling through chaos we now hand over in order. A country which was submerged in anarchy we now hand over with authority. A country which was at a standstill we now hand over in growing progress. A country submerged in violence we now hand over in peace, a fruitful peace, a peace which deserves to be experienced, a peace which is the essential basis on which the future of the country can be built as we wish it.

I am proud to have conducted the destinies of this nation from the Presidency and I wish to express my thanks to all my countrymen for having pointed out to me my mistakes and errors and for the good will and understanding they have always given me.

In conclusion, I pray to the Lord for His blessing on this land and all its inhabitants.

VIOLA ASSUMES PRESIDENCY, SWEARS IN NEW CABINET

PY291919 [Editorial Report] Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish at 1252 GMT on 29 March 1981 announces that it is going into a national network of Argentine radio stations and television channels, including Montevideo Radio Electrica--Sodre, covering the ceremony about to begin in the Blue Room of the National Congress where Lt Gen Roberto Eduardo Viola will assume power as president of Argentina.

The announcer begins by reporting that present in the Blue Room are the Supreme Court members, cabinet ministers, armed forces staff officers, the diplomatic corps, high-ranking federal and provincial officials and specially invited guests. He then outlines General Viola's career, after which he announces that the three members of the military junta enter at 1302 GMT, followed by President-designate Viola and outgoing President Videla.

Maj Gen Alfredo Saint Jean, acting secretary of the military junta, immediately begins to read the institutional act by which the military junta names Lt Gen Roberto Eduardo Viola president of Argentina. The act is then signed by the three members of the military junta, Leopoldo Fortunato Galtieri, Armando Lambruschini and Omar Domingo Rubens Graffigna.

At 1305 GMT, Government Notary General Jorge Maria Allende reads the institutional act by which the military junta invests General Viola with presidential powers.

General Galtieri, as president of the military junta, then administers the presidential oath to General Viola by which he is enjoined to faithfully discharge his tasks and follow the objectives and statutes of the national reconstruction process and the constitution. At 1308 GMT, General Viola replies: Yes, I swear. The institutional act just read by Notary Allende is then signed by the three military junta members, General Viola and Notary Allende.

Immediately after this, General Galtieri invests President Viola with the presidential sash and hands him the baton of command, after which those taking part in the ceremony begin leaving the room.

The announcer says at 1312 GMT that the ceremony has ended, and the national network ends at 1315 GMT.

Argentine radio stations and television channels and Montevideo Sodre again go into network at 1500 GMT on 29 March 1981, now to cover the swearing-in ceremony of the new Argentine cabinet. The announcer immediately reports that President Roberto Eduardo Viola and former President Jorge Rafael Videla are entering the White Room of Government House where the ceremony is about to begin. He describes the presence at the ceremony of the Supreme Court, leading church officials, ministers and specially invited guests.

At 1502 GMT, Government Notary General Jorge Maria Allende begins reading a document containing the names of the new cabinet ministers according to decrees just signed by President Viola, and at 1505 GMT the latter begins administering the oaths of office to the ministers, who are sworn in the following order:

Interior Minister	Maj Gen Horacio Tomas Liendo
Foreign Relations and Worship Minister	Oscar Camilion
Justice Minister	Amadeo Frugoli
Defense Minister	Rear Adm Norberto Couto
Economy and Finance Minister	Lorenzo Sigaut
Agriculture and Livestock Minister	Jorge Ruben Aguado
Industry and Mining Minister	Eduardo Oxenford
Trade and Maritime Interests Minister	Carlos Garcia Martinez
Public Works and Services Minister	Maj Gen Diego Ernesto Urricarriet
Culture and Education Minister	Carlos Alberto Burundarena
Labor Minister	Brig Gen Julio Cesar Porcile
Public Health and Environment Minister	Brig Gen Amilcar Arguelles
Social Action Minister	Vice Adm Carlso Alberto Lacoste

All the new ministers have taken their oaths by 1520 GMT, after which the act containing their appointments is signed by President Viola and all the new ministers in the same order as they were sworn in.

President Viola's aide-de-camp then reads decrees by which Brig Gen Santiago Luis Martella is appointed secretary general of the Presidency; Brig Gen Raul Ortiz, public information secretary of the Presidency; and Rear Adm Norberto Benito Moya, chief of the Military Household of the Presidency.

The announcer then reports that the following officials have been confirmed at their posts: Maj Gen Cralos Alberto Martinez as state intelligence secretary, Vice Adm Carlos Castro Madero as president of the National Atomic Energy Commission, and Brig Gen Jose Miret as planning secretary.

The announcer then says that the ceremony has come to and end and the national network ends at 1526 GMT.

AUTHORITIES DENY ARREST OF CHILEANS FOR SPYING

PY271447 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0117 GMT 27 Mar 81

[Text] San Salvador, Jujuy, 26 Mar (TELAM)--Reliable sources of the Jujuy Federal Police Department, the court and the army garrison have categorically denied the story published in the local newspaper PREGON about the alleged arrest of Chilean citizens charged with spying in this province. Answering inquiries, these organizations categorically denied what was published and pointed out that there was nobody under arrest.

BRIEFS

GRAIN PRODUCTION ESTIMATE--Buenos Aires, 24 Mar (AFP)--The Agriculture and Livestock Secretariat has reported that Argentine grain production will surpass 36 million tons, worth about $6 billion, this year. This will be a 41 percent increase over 1980. Grain exports increased over 51 percent, that is 22.5 millions tons as compared to 14.9 million tons last year. [Paris AFP in Spanish 0306 GMT 25 Mar 81 PY]

PRESIDENT DISCUSSES RANGE OF TOPICS WITH NEWSMEN

PY262233 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2010 GMT 26 Mar 81

[By Gerardo Irusta]

[Text] La Paz, 26 Mar (LATIN)--Bolivian President Luis Garcia Meza today ruled out the possibility of granting new petroleum exploitation concessions to multinational companies but announced that contracts in force will be respected.

The president made his announcement during a breakfast at Government Palace with local and foreign newsmen. General Garcia Meza dwelt upon a large number of subjects, but the central topics were the defense of natural wealth and the interests of the majority sectors of the nation. He also commented on a future opening by the government for the political parties.

The U.S. companies Occidental Petroleum and Tesoro Petroleum are now operating in hydrocarbons exploitation and marketing in Bolivia. According to specialized news media sources, they are gaining high profits, particularly on the gas sales to Argentina. General Garcia Meza said today that: We will not grant any new contracts to foreign companies, but those in force will be respected, because they were signed by former governments. He made this statement in reply to a question. Exxon and Amoco, two other American companies, recently asked the Bolivian Government to sign contracts for operating in areas potentially rich in natural gas, but their proposals are still being studied by the Bolivian Government Oil Deposits, the state enterprise entrusted with the production and marketing of hydrocarbons in this country.

Garcia Meza stated that he was confident of obtaining, in a relatively short time, the recognition of Ronald Reagan's U.S. Government and that diplomatic and trade relations would be resumed. Then-President Jimmy Carter withdrew his ambassador from La Paz because of the military rising which ousted President Lidia Gueiler on 17 July 1980.

The president said: "President Reagan was never against the National Reconstruction Government. The reason for the delay in the resumption of relations with the United States lies in the problem of drug trafficking which was started by Guevara's and Lidia Gueiler's civilian governments." He charged that Jorge Salum Vaca Diez, President Gueiler's former interior minister, was deeply involved in drug trafficking to obtain funds which would then be used in buying Cuban arms in order to start a revolution in this country. He maintained: "It was they who made political power corrupt through drug trafficking."

He explained that in view of the slanderous accusations made against the government, the armed forces took charge of the repression of drug trafficking, and added that members of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) have arrived in Bolivia in order to cooperate in the repression of drug trafficking.

Regarding Bolivia's relations with the Andean Pact, Garcia Meza categorically stated that they will remain frozen as long as there is no change in the political stance of that organization, which has interfered with the domestic affairs not only of his country, but also of other countries.

Regarding internal politics he announced that there will be an opening for the political parties in the not-so-distant future, although no date has yet been set. He pointed out, to the contrary, that the political parties are not allowed to function and that the Nationalist Democratic Alliance, led by former President Hugo Banzer Suarez (1971-1978), will also not be allowed to function immediately. Banzer was recently accused by peasant organizations of plotting.

He left open the possibility of allowing labor participation in the administration of many companies which are now suffering losses because of the poor administration of their present managements.

The curfew, a strict military measure in force since 17 July which prohibits the movement of people between 2300 and 0600 local time, will be maintained because it is believed that it benefits family life.

MEMBERS OF LEGISLATIVE COMMISSION RESIGN

PY271752 Paris AFP in Spanish 1745 GMT 27 Mar 81

[Text] La Paz, 27 Mar (AFP)--The resignation of half the civilian members of the National Legislative Advisory Commission (CONAL), reported here today, has unleased a considerable crisis between the supporters of Bolivian President Gen Luis Garcia Meza and persons who hold government positions despite the fact that they acknowledge the leadership of former President Hugo Banzer Suarez, local experts said.

CONAL, which is made up of 11 military officers and 10 civilians, was created on 8 October last year to design a new constitution, draw up a 10-year development plan, propose draft laws relating to every level of official activities, and play the role of an efficient and active miniparliament, one which would be radically different from the traditional one which has been described as obsolete and excessively verbose.

Almost immediately after its creation it was noted that CONAL, especially its economic committee, was made up of high-ranking leaders of the Nationalist Democratic Alliance (ADN), which is led by Banzer, as well as of well-known representatives of private banking enterprises and the largest import companies of the country.

Just recently the body was joined by a leader of the Peasant Workers Confederation, who is also known for his pro-Banzer tendencies. In the meantime, the productive sectors of the nation have no representation whatsoever in this important organization.

CONAL devised the economic measures which the government issued on 9 January, as a result of which the prices of fuels, bus fares and indispensible staples such as bread and meat, drastically increased.

Later on it became known that some of the military officers who are members of CONAL were the ones who did their best to prevent the economic measures suggested by the civilians from being harsher still.

The progress made by ADN (despite the fact that the political parties are in recess) over the Garcia Meza government became more obvious when on 27 February, during the cabinet reshuffle, Mario Rolon Anaya and Jorge Tamayo Ramos were appointed foreign minister and economy minister, respectively, considering that the two men are former candidates for the vice presidency in the Banzer campaign during the 1979 and 1980 elections, respectively.

The Garcia Meza-Banzer romance broke down when the former president, after visiting the United States, stated his disposition to become once again a presidential candidate in clean elections.

At practically the same time, Foreign Minister Rolon Anaya talked about the need for the country to return to the state of law and the urgent need to prepare a schedule for national institutionalization.

The situation came to a boiling point on 17 March when a subversive plot against the regime, headed by Gen Hugo Cespedes--a long time Banzer supporter--along with cadets of the military school, was discovered.

Garcia Meza's supporters issued an unexpected response on 21 March through a paid newspaper ad which noted that Banzer was speaking about democracy after having exercised a 7-year dictatorship and having ruled through a family clique which pillaged the resources of the impoverished and indebted people.

The former chief of state was also accused of conspiring together with the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR) and the ultraleftists to reopen the doors of pseudodemocratic surrender.

The president himself stated yesterday that the ADN has not received any sort of official recognition and that it will be legalized simultaneously with the rest of the political organizations at a yet to be established date.

In response to this situation, six civilian members of CONAL, ADN leaders and representatives of commercial and import enterprises submitted their resignation, while two of them published a paid ad defending Banzer.

The ad, entitled "Techniques of Mediocracy," began by stating that when there are no essential values to advocate, one grasps at insults, slander and attempts at undermining prestige as the only political tool available.

It is pointed out that this is the case of a very respected man who emerged in the armed forces and who was returning to the country after a tour abroad--a tour which proved once again Banzer's universally recognized value and prestige.

The controversy between Banzerists and anti-Banzerists is taking place at a time when there is no tranquility among the population.

Last night, for example, there was machinegun and rifle fire in at least six neighborhoods of this city--attributed, officially, to military practice.

It was also learned that four cadets have asked for asylum at the Brazilian Embassy. General Cespedes also took refuge at the Brazilian Embassy after his participation in the 17 March plot.

The continuance of Banzer's close friends in the cabinet of General Garcia Meza is becoming more difficult every day. Therefore, the situation of conflict may be solved at any time.

PRESIDENT SENDS LETTER TO ARGENTINA'S VIOLA

PY261414 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 26 Mar 81

[Text] President Garcia Meza has sent a letter to Argentine president-designate Roberto Viola thanking him for his recent remarks in the United States where he reaffirmed Bolivia's right to an outlet to the sea. The note states: I would like to express to your excellency the gratitude of the Bolivian Government and people for your recent statement in the United States reaffirming our right to an outlet to the sea--a right we have historically. The feelings of my people are committed to this significant statement. I believe this to be a promising sign of closer relations between our countries. I wish you success in your future administration and I convey to you my highest consideration.

NORMAL RELATIONS WANTED WITH FRIENDLY COUNTRIES

PY271328 Paris AFP in Spanish 0220 GMT 26 Mar 81

[Text] La Paz, 26 Mar (AFP)--The Foreign Ministry explained here today that Bolivia wants to normalize its relations with traditionally friendly nations, such as the United States, and not to have recognition of a medieval nature.

In an official communique, the Foreign Ministry emphasized that normalization comprises the exchange of official communications, the continuity of economic and technical cooperation programs, the reactivation of economic relations and the exchange of ambassadors. The communique added that the majority of Bolivian relations with many nations, particularly the EEC countries, has not changed because their diplomatic missions remain in the country, although it is obvious they should be normalized.

PRESIDENT SPEAKS TO SAO PAULO BUSINESSMEN

PY281355 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 27 Mar 81 p 19

[Speech delivered by President Joao Baptista Figueiredo at dinner given in his honor by *Sao Paulo businessmen associations*--date not given]

[Text] The testimonial you have just given me at the initiative of Governor Paulo Maluf means a great deal to me, not only because it comes from the businessmen of the federation's most powerful state, not only because it comes from the people of Sao Paulo with whom I share a kinship based on blood and affection, not only because it comes from dear friends of longstanding, but because it comes from a group whom I have treated very hard due to the difficult circumstances the country is experiencing, and so I have to treat them hard.

Among the things I cherish, which I brought with me from my parents' home and from the barracks, there are two things that I cherish the most: one is to always tell the truth, and the other is to be able to say no. We all know of the difficult economic situation Brazil is experiencing. None of us can hide the fact that in Brazil's contemporary history this is the worst crisis the country has experienced.

If we try to find the root of this crisis, our conscience does not blame us for it. On the contrary, on the balance plate of guilt, our conscience is convinced that the root of the crisis can be found abroad. In my little knowledge of economy, some of which I have learned from you, I do not know of any sweet remedy to cure inflation.

All the remedies which the experts prescribed or which I have read about in books are bitter ones. Unless these remedies are adopted, the hardships of inflation fall heavily on wage earners. Fortunately, you know that with a rampant inflation I cannot allow the country to continue to grow as though the situation were normal.

I have to adopt measures to prevent the country from growing at a rate that will cause the people to suffer the most. This is the reason I have to adopt the measures I have adopted. We all have to suffer the effects of the bitter remedies we have prescribed. However, let the less bitter be for those who have fewer opportunities to deal with life. This is the reason, I repeat, why the testimonial given me by you gentlemen has a very special significance for me. I am sure you realize that I cannot satisfy all the wishes you have the right to have, because I must look at the other side of the scales where the 120 million Brazilians who have to eat stand.

Perhaps some measures the government has adopted or is forced to adopt are not the best, but they are those which my intelligence and my perception of the economic phenomenon tell me to adopt. Perhaps others in my place would have taken different measures. But I challenge them to prove that they could have taken measures to satisfy everyone--the businessmen, the consumers, the industrialists and the wage earners.

If those measures do not even satisfy me, how can I expect them to satisfy everyone?

I would not want the 120 million Brazilians to accept all the government's decisions. This would be a sorry country the day there is not a dissenting voice, a voice of opposition.

That is why, I repeat for the third time, your testimonial has great significance for me. You gentlemen are aware of the difficulties the government is confronting and you are willing to cooperate. And the beauty of it is that you are willing to shoulder your share of the sacrifice for the benefit of our people who are so deserving.

ADMIRAL URGES REEQUIPMENT FOR BEAGLE CONFLICT

PY280259 Paris AFP in Spanish 1533 GMT 27 Mar 81

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 27 Mar (AFP)--According to a letter published here today, Chilean Adm Carlos Le May (ret) has asked the country to sacrifice its monetary reserves and urgently reequip its armed forces to face what he called Argentine power and pride.

The climate is stormy, and if reason does not prevail, only a prepared force will avoid a conflict, the admiral stated in the letter addressed to the daily LAS ULTIMAS NOTICIAS DE SANTIAGO which published the letter in its Friday issue.

The newspaper, which labels the admiral one of the most prestigeous navy officers inside or outside the navy, almost every day dedicates extensive space to the conflict between the two countries over the sovereignty of some islands and maritime territory on the Beagle Channel region.

In 1978 the dispute led the two nations very close to total war, then prompting the mediation of Pope John Paul II.

Only 3 months ago the pope presented a proposal for a solution which the Chilean Government accepted and which the Argentine Government partly rejected.

Le May, former chief of staff of the Chilean Navy, stated that the decision of the British arbitration which in 1977 granted the northern part of the Beagle Channel to Argentina, did not satisfy the latter, even if it damaged Chilean interests.

And there is no satisfaction again now in Buenos Aires over the pope's proposal, which Argentina spent 100 days studying, he added.

The Argentine arrogance is seen in the rebuffs by Adm Issac Rojas, who is also threatening invasion of the southern islands, which are unquestionably Chilean, and in the affirmation of Gen Osiris Villegas, who charges the pope with colluding with Queen Elizabeth II to favor Chile.

Admiral Le May states that these Argentine Caligulas are not contributing toward allaying the climate of tension as solemnly agreed upon before the pope.

Le May, who is also former ambassador to the Philippines, said that Argentina wants to force Chile out and occupy what he calls a strategic vacuum in the Southern Cone of South America, where the control of the Drake Passage between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans is vital in case of a war between the Soviet Union and the United States.

In its desire to establish itself there, Argentina is trying to move the maritime border toward the west, as far as the Cape Horn meridian, and therefore it does not accept the pope's proposal, he stated.

Admiral Le May added that the proposal of the pope could not be considered just, equitable and honorable for Chilean interests, if it establishes Argentine border markers on Chilean islands and free navigation of Argentine ships or ships of its Soviet allies through Chilean waters.

Nevertheless, he added, the Chilean Government's excellent desire for negotiations should not be interpreted as a capitulationist lack of willpower.

According to the Chilean admiral, Argentina is delaying the solution to the Beagle conflict because time is in its favor.

He explained that the deadline to conclude a treaty on peaceful solutions is 1982, after which they are supposed to go before the International Court of The Hague. Meanwhile Argentina is reequipping its armed forces, and ours are becoming obsolete.

If you want peace, be ready for war, Le May stated, and added that if an Argentine invasion takes place, neither the United Nations nor the OAS will succeed in evicting the troops which may have occupied the Chilean territory by force.

It is absolutely essential for the government to order an urgent reequipping of the armed forces...urgent measures are necessary, he concluded.

CHILEAN RADIO ASSAILS ARGENTINE ANSWER TO POPE

PY262345 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 26 Mar 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] The Vatican City is keeping silent. It seems to us that the Argentine answer to the pope's proposal and its proceeding did not satisfy the pope at all.

Based on some press reports circulating in Buenos Aires, the note presented by Argentine Ambassadors Moncayo and Echeverry to Cardinal Samore would be smothering the peace proposal prepared by the pope. Of course this has displeased the Holy See, which is now in a position of being ridiculed internationally by the Buenos Aires government.

The Argentine Government at first rejected the arbitration of Queen Elizabeth of England. It has placed little importance on the decision prepared by jurists and expert members of the International Court of The Hague. Since the decision was not in Argentina's favor, it decided to unilaterally reject the decision, whose acceptance was dependent on the honor of nations.

A few years ago, the Argentine Government accepted the pope's mediation, by reason of his moral quality and authority. President Videla himself recognized that it would be very difficult to say no to what the pope would propose as a final solution to the mediation process.

Now the Buenos Aires government not only has not respected the deadline imposed by the pope, but has waited almost 100 days to prepare an answer which in effect, disregarding the diplomatic language, would be a new rejection. And this is because the solution again rejects Argentina's geopolitical theory which lacks all legal basis according to the international law.

The situation is serious. The pope is not Queen Elizabeth, nor a jurist who can be ignored or bargained with, especially when one remembers the words spoken by Pope John Paul II on 12 December 1980 when he presented his proposal to Foreign Ministers Rojas Galdames and Washington Pastor: [recorded remarks by the pope indistinct]. On listening to the pope's remarks, one understands that it is very difficult for his proposal to be changed or renegotiated, as the Argentine officials would be demanding.

The Holy See, with its special diplomatic style, will have a long task to handle this problem caused by Buenos Aires. According to rumors circulating in Rome, this case will be put into the hands of Cardinal Agostino Casaroli, the main expert in political and diplomatic affairs of the Vatican City, current secretary of state and second most important man in Vatican City.

Cardinal Cassaroli is a real world authority in international relations, and he on three occasions has been a papabili--that is, candidate to sit in St Peter's chair.

According to diplomatic circles in Rome, with its habit of disregarding decisions, Argentina has exhausted the courts it can appeal to. The only thing left for Argentina now is to demand the mediation of Christ himself, with the hope that the creator of all would support the Argentine Government. In any case, the document which includes the confusing Argentine answer is being studied now by top diplomatic experts of Vatican City.

NO DECISION REACHED ON REGIONAL SUMMIT ON CUBA

PA291920 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1730 GMT 29 Mar 81

[Excerpt] Colombia has not received any information from Panama regarding the possible holding of a hemispheric summit to evaluate the status of relations with Cuba. A statement to this effect was made by Foreign Minister Carlos Lemos Simmons. International news dispatches from Panama indicate that an international meeting is to be held soon to discuss Cuban infiltration in the countries of the area.

Several Cuban advisers operating in different parts of the country are presently being investigated by the Colombian Government. This disclosure was also made by Foreign Minister Carlos Lemos Simmons.

The head of the Colombian Foreign Ministry initially mentioned the Panamanian proposal for a hemispheric summit:

[Begin recording] The Foreign Ministry has received no invitation or formal proposal in this regard. As soon as it arrives, we will study the circumstances under which the possible conference would be held. Once the proposal is specific, we will study the agenda. We must see what is going to happen there and analyze this to reach a decision that best suits the interests of the country and the continent. [end recording]

OFFICIALS ACCUSE CUBA OF FURTHER INTERVENTION

PA272318 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2304 GMT 26 Mar 81

[By German Acero Espinoza]

[Text] Bogota, 26 Mar (EFE)--Colombian military and government sources today denounced another instance of Cuban intervention in Colombia's domestic affairs. According to these charges, Fidel Castro's government granted passports to Colombian guerrillas.

According to a reliable source close to the army's intelligence service, at least 100 guerrillas received passports to travel to a Central American country in the wake of an aborted invasion by the 19 April Movement "M-19" sponsored by Cuba.

Several of the guerrillas arrested in an area bordering on Ecuador, including Hermes Rodriguez Benitez, have admitted that they were trained in Cuba.

"None of us had to go to Havana to obtain passports. One day some men took our pictures, asked for some information, and a few days later we had our documents," Rodriguez said.

"This new charge by Rodriguez," a spokesman of the Military Intelligence Department explained, constitutes clear evidence that Cuba has been aiding the Colombian guerrillas. This finally led to a break in Cuba's diplomatic relations with Colombia."

Most of the passports were processed under false names to facilitate the entry of several activists into Panama, where it is affirmed that they received weapons to try to invade Colombia from the south. This effort failed 2 weeks ago.

For his part, President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala said here today that "the developments that have been dangerously taking place in Central America and the Caribbean have already begun touching our shores," and added that "it is therefore necessary to implement greater democratic vigilance."

"The M-19 guerrillas' previous training in Cuba is an evident and confirmed fact, as shown by the statements of several of the detained persons, including Hermes Rodriguez Benitez," the head of state stressed.

Colombian Ambassador to Havana Jose Manuel Arias Carrizosa was expected Thursday in Bogota. Sweden will look after Cuban-Colombian affairs, according to well-informed sources here.

Infiltration of Rebel Ranks

PA291756 Paris AFP in Spanish 0239 GMT 29 Mar 81

[Text] Bogota, 28 Mar (AFP)--The Colombian Government reported here today that Cuban guerrillas have infiltrated the ranks of the rebel groups in this country.

Foreign Minister Carlos Lemos Simmons said that Cuban interference in Colombian internal affairs has reached disquieting extremes.

The foreign minister thus justified President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala's decision to suspend diplomatic relations with Fidel Castro's regime.

Lemos said that the presence of Cuban guerrillas in this country was another reason for the government's suspension of relations with Cuba.

The foreign minister also rejected the opinion of writer and novelist Gabriel Garcia Marquez, who said that the decision to suspend relations with Cuba was "hasty." He said that Garcia Marquez, who sought asylum in Mexico on Thursday, did not have access to the "bases for judgment" that were avilable to President Turbay Ayala.

Initially, it was said that the suspension of relations was due to an alleged 19 April Movement guerrilla's report that he and some of his comrades were trained in Cuba.

M-19 Denial of Charges

PA292143 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1710 GMT 28 Mar 81

[By German Acero Espinoza]

[Excerpts] Bogota, 27 Mar (EFE)--One of the top ideologists of the 19 April Movement (M-19) guerrillas, Alvaro Fayad Delgado, today defended the Castro government and denied that militants of this subversive movement were trained in Cuba. Meanwhile, the army captured more M-19 militants, including an Austrian.

The M-19 chief stated: "The M-19 guerrillas are trained in the mountains of Colombia and never in Cuba." Alvaro Fayad Delgado, as well as more than 100 other members of the M-19--one of the most active subversive organizations inthe country--are being tried here by a court-martial.

Hermes Rodriguez Benitez, another M-19 guerrilla, said last week that the guerrillas who failed in their plan to invade Colombia, who numbered more than 100, were trained in Cuba. The foiled invasion resulted in the dismantling of the leadership of the subversive organization.

Fayad Delgado admitted that the M-19 suffered a "serious setback" following the operation in El Putumayo. However, he noted that the movement is not finished since other militants have occupied the posts of the militants who were either killed or arrested 2 weeks ago.

Another guerrilla, Gerardo Ardila, accused Dr Carlos Toledo Plata, one of the founders and leaders of the M-19, of being directly responsible for the guerrilla organization's fall which resulted in the army's confiscation of sophisticated war materiel.

The army has also revealed that an urban M-19 guerrilla command has been dismantled. This command was composed of more than 12 militants, including Wolfgog Hoof, an Austrian who joined the M-19 leadership more than 4 years ago.

UNIVERSITY CLOSED; COUP THREAT REVEALED

PA281709 Havana International Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 28 Mar 81

[Text] The National University of Colombia, the country's largest, was closed last night for an indefinite period after serious disturbances on Friday, it has been officially reported.

EFE reported that about 120 university students were arrested when the army and the police attacked a demonstration to protest the suspension of relations with Cuba. The news agency reported that more than 1,200 demonstrators were repressed by antiriot forces with tear gas and clubs near the university campus in Bogota.

Meanwhile, the National Opposition Union [UNO] has charged that high-ranking military officers demanded that President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala suspend relations with Cuba under the threat of a coup d'etat. The UNO said that Defense Minister Gen Luis Camacho Leyva and Armed Forces Commander Gen Fernando Landazabal Reyes intimidated Turbay Ayala into breaking relations with Cuba on the basis of a confession that was obtained by applying tortures on a prisoner.

Deputy Humberto Criales de la Rosa, leader of that opposition organization, stressed that such situation only shows the Colombian Government's obedient attitude in the face of the policy drawn up by U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

ARMY CONFIRMS DEATH OF M-19 LEADER MARIN MARIN

PA272128 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 27 Mar 81

[Text] Bogota--The Colombian Army's information office today announced that the death of Jose Elmer Marin Marin has been fully confirmed. Marin Marin was one of the brains behind the self-styled subversive 19 April Movement [M-19].

The guerrilla, who at the time of his death was carrying identity papers belonging to Roberto Quintero (Sitata), was known in guerrilla ranks as Mario or Roberto.

Marin Marin, who was accused of having shot union leader Jose Raquel Mercado, was killed during a clash between the army and an M-19 rural group near the municipality of Tado in Choco Department. The guerrillas were trying to seize the town to steal gold from the Banco de la Republica.

At the time of his death in the clash with the army, Jose Elmer Marin Marin was wearing army clothing and carrying a 9-mm pistol.

Marin Marin's identity was confirmed following fingerprint tests based on documents kept in the national civil registry files.

LEGISLATURE CRITICIZES FOREIGN MINISTRY ON CUBA

PA271243 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 26 Mar 81

[Text] The congressional foreign relations committee considers that the issue of the right of asylum did not enter into the case of the recent occupation of the Ecuadorean Embassy in Havana.

The commission spent a week reviewing the background and the official Ecuadorean and Cuban documentation on the seizure of the embassy.

According to a document the commission released to the press Thursday, the events at the embassy have serious implications ranging from a simple wish to seek political asylum through violent means to motivations of a different nature.

The communique criticizes the actions of the special Foreign Ministry mission that went to Cuba to settle the problem. It says the reports that were obtained do not indicate that the team fulfilled its mission to the satisfaction of Ecuador because it agreed with the occupiers that they should remain under the protection of the Ecuadorean Government, when in fact it could not undertake such a commitment.

CUBA'S ALARCON ON ECUADOR EMBASSY CASE TRIAL

PA252137 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2032 GMT 25 Mar 81

[Excerpts] Quito, 25 Mar (LATIN)--Cuba today accepted the possibility of Ecuadorean representatives attending the trial of the Cuban citizens who last month occupied the Ecuadorean Embassy in Havana, it was announced here today.

A note by Cuban Vice Foreign Minister Ricardo Alarcon addressed to Ecuadorean Foreign Minister Alfonso Barrera states that "the Cuban Government respects the position of Ecuador, which considers itself obliged to look after the fate of the persons who occupied that diplomatic mission."

The document announced here refers to the Ecuadorean protests over the evacuation and arrest of the occupants of the embassy in Havana on 21 February, 7 days after they had occupied the diplomatic mission and requested asylum.

"The Cuban Government is disposed to do its share to permit Ecuador to fulfill its responsibilities, just as Ecuador interprets them," states the note by Alarcon, who has been in Quito for 1 week.

"Therefore, it accepts that representatives of the Ecuadorean Government be present at the trial of the occupants and that they may participate in and attend the trial and render testimony, if the Ecuadorean diplomats who were held hostage desire it," it added.

The Cuban note states that the three minors will not be brought to trial since they cannot be held liable, and affirmed that the eviction from the embassy was directed to "put an end to the illegal occupation" of the diplomatic mission and not to "affect the sovereignty and dignity of Ecuador."

The Cuban vice minister in today's document regrets the situation that has been created and reiterates "the deepest feelings of respect and friendship" for the Ecuadorean Government and peoples.

BELIZE

HOUSE ENDORSES LONDON DOCUMENT ON INDEPENDENCE

FL280230 Belize City Domestic Service in English 0100 GMT 28 Mar 81

[Text] The House of Representatives met today in the capital, Belmopan. With a report, here is (Hipolito Bautista):

The House of Representatives today approved a motion endorsing the heads of agreement document signed this month in London. Approval of the motion came after some 5 hours of debate which began with a statement by the honorable premier. The premier told the house in opening the debate that the heads of agreement laid the groundwork for important infrastructure and developmental activities that will bring economic benefits to Belize. He noted that Belize has never recognized any right of Guatemala in or over Belize and has always rejected the unfounded claim of that country to our territory. He stated: That continues to be our position and the signing of the heads of agreement does not alter that position.

The premier said the independence of Belize is set on an irreversible course and it cannot be derailed or delayed by the negotiations foreseen in the heads of agreement. He pointed out that the negotiations are not expected to be quick or easy and as an example, he said, head three of the heads of agreement document relating to Guatemala's use and enjoyment of the Ranguana and Zapotillo Keys entails detailed negotiations to resolve differences in certain areas, including the limits of the user, the duration of our permission for use, the regime to govern the waters in the area and the application of law over the keys.

And the premier declared: in negotiating these and other issues, we will insist on maintaining our full sovereignty over these areas and in protecting all the rights and interests of Belize and Belizeans. He said government supports the heads of agreement document because they provide the best hope we have had so far of removing the threat of aggression against our people and it does so without in any way violating our territorial integrity or our sovereignty.

And the premier took the opportunity to repeat that the heads of agreement document represents an agreed list of subjects for future negotiations and is not a final document. He noted that government intention in giving the document wide publicity in Belize is to invite all our people to study the document and to express their views and opinions on it. But the premier said he deplored the irresponsible behavior of some which has resulted in damage to property and homelessness of several families in attempts to create a climate of fear.

Premier Price also pointed out that there will be consultation with the people when a solution is reached even if it does not relate to cessions or any erosion of sovereignty, and he stated that in order to ensure the widest possible circulation of opinion to help the people of Belize make up their mind on the issue, radio time will be provided in the period leading up to the consultation or referendum to the two political parties represented in the National Assembly just as in past election campaigns.

The premier's motion welcomed the decision of the United Kingdom Government to convene a constitutional conference in London of the 6th of April to prepare for the constitutional evolution of Belize to safe and secure independence. It endorsed the terms of the heads of agreement as a framework for future negotiations of an honorable and final settlement of the Anglo-Guatemalan controversy, and it called upon the Government of Belize in negotiating the terms of the treaty or treaties to ensure that there is no compromise of the principles of self-determination, independence and territorial integrity, and that the sovereignty of the independent state of Belize remains inviolate.

The motion also urged the government in the special circumstances to initiate the measures necessary to determine the will of the people of Belize on the treaty or treaties negotiated, and, finally, it called upon the Government of the United Kingdom to discharge its responsibility to provide adequate defense arrangements to protect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the independent state of Belize.

The motion obtained the full support of the government side of the House through a roll-call vote. Amendments put forward by the opposition were debated and defeated. At present debate is continuing on a motion for the house to adopt the report on the joint select committee on the white paper [word indistinct] terms of a constitution for an independent Belize. The Senate is to meet following the end of the house session tonight and from Belmopan this has been (Hipolito Bautista).

GOVERNOR RETURNS; CONSTITUTIONAL CONFERENCE SET

FL270208 Belize City Domestic Service in English 0100 GMT 27 Mar 81

[Text] His excellency the governor, Mr James Hennesy, has now returned to Belize from the Anglo-Guatemalan talks in London. This was announced today from Belize House.

The announcement also repeated that written memoranda on a constitution for an independent Belize are still being received at Belize House, Belmopan, addressed to his excellency, the governor. The date for Belize's constitutional conference has already been announced. April 6th is the date selected for the opening of the conference at Marlborough House, London. Invitations to the conference have already been issued.

COSTA RICA

CARAZO DOWNPLAYS NEGATIVE CROWD REACTION

PA272201 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 27 Mar 81

[Excerpt] President Rodrigo Carazo has played down the importance of last night's incident in front of the cathedral when a crowd whistled and booed at him at the end of the march of silence to protest terrorist acts. He said that this was the result of political orders.

President Carazo noted that those involved in the incident were youths who already have records for various crimes and who were sent by those groups which have demanded his resignation. He compared this action with those carried out by former Nicaraguan dictator Anastasio Somoza.

President Carazo is visiting Turrialba on official business and our reporter William Cespedes used this opportunity to ask Carazo for his opinion on last night's disorders following the march of silence. Let's listen to Carazo's statements:

[Begin recording]] [Cespedes] President Rodrigo Carazo, who began a tour of Turrialba to inspect and inaugurate several projects made the first statements regarding the incidents that took place yesterday after the march to protest terrorism and during which he was booed and harshly criticized in front of the cathedral. He said:

[Carazo] It has been determined that those involved in the incidents last night were a group of people who had been arrested before for various crimes. They have been arrested again for criticizing and adopting these stands and have been turned over to the authorities for looting and damaging private property. There are 34 persons arrested and most of them are minors. [Words indistinct] those who sent these kids.

They should remember that this is what Somoza used to do with the kids. There were many 14- and 15-year-old youths who were used as tools to create this type of problem. This is very typical of people who will not face problems. They send children to take to the streets and get involved in outrages while they themselves remain in hiding. I urge them to use their hiding places to think about Costa Rica's peace and the great responsibility that they have by promoting these type of things. Therefore, it is well known who are demanding my resignation.

[Cespedes] Mr President, do you feel there is a specific group interested in causing this type of problem?

[Carazo] Well, it is evident that there is a group of people interested in disrupting the normal order by demanding the president's resignation. Their followers were out in the streets last night. [end recording]

NO U.S. HELICOPTERS USED TO PATROL MARCH

PA281431 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 28 Mar 81

[Text] A [Public] Security Ministry official has remarked that the air patroling conducted by two helicopters during the march of silence against terrorism was highly beneficial.

[Word indistinct] the bubble-type helicopter and the large one are part of the four-helicopter fleet which the air section has for surveillance work.

The patrolling was very effective and enabled us to maintain a strict control from the air, the official said. This type of patrolling will be conducted by the air section each time a public gathering is held. The idea is to offer more security to Costa Ricans who participate in this type of activity. One of the two large helicopters that were purchased by the previous administration has been outfitted to do the work.

It was also reported that the Public Security Ministry Air Section alone was in charge of the air patrol over the march. It used its own equipment and it is not true that any of the U.S. helicopters, which are here to render services to several institutions, were used.

NIEHAUS: CONSULATE IN CUBA CLOSED 'TEMPORARILY'

PA271516 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1945 GMT 26 Mar 81

[Text] San Jose, 26 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--Costa Rican Foreign Minister Bernd Niehaus clarified here today that the Costa Rican Consulate in Havana has been closed temporarily.

He said, "It has not been closed down permanently." He added that Consul Oscar Vargas Bellos had been recalled by the government "as part of a routine diplomatic and consular personnel reorganization."

The foreign minister said that President Carazo will appoint a new consul to Cuba in time but that he will bear in mind requests made by several politicians to break relations with Cuba.

U.S. HAND SEEN IN COLOMBIA'S BREAK WITH CUBA

PA271513 San Jose Cadena Internacional de Solidaridad in Spanish 0530 GMT 27 Mar 81

[Via Managua Radio Sandino; station commentary]

[Excerpt] The present government in Washington is determined to return to the gunboat policy to consolidate its control over its backyard--Latin America--and its mare nostrum--the Caribbean.

The pressure being applied by the Reagan administration on the Latin American governments is already bearing fruit only a few months after the former actor's arrival in the White House. This week Turbay Ayala's civilian-military government unilaterally broke diplomatic relations with Cuba. The international news media, manipulated from the imperial capital, are already talking about a possible break in relations by Panama because Gen Omar Torrijos does not agree with Cuba's policies with regard to Central America's problems.

In Costa Rica the press and rightist groups are pressuring President Carazo to expel the Soviet Embassy and the Cuban Consulate. Even the official candidate, former Foreign Minister Rafael Angel Calderon Fournier, has asked the government to break relations.

Nicaragua and the Salvadoran peoples' struggle against the government are in the sights of Reagan's gunboats. Where Cuba is concerned, the aim is to restore the blockade to the levels of the 1960's. Behind the decision taken by the government in Bogota, the reports being received from Panama and the events in Costa Rica, as well as the Havana-Quito problem, is the maneuvering of the Reagan government.

Washington's terrorism: Washington usually makes its arms program by bringing up so-called Soviet expansionism in order to justify future military interventions abroad, as is already occurring in Central America, the Caribbean and Africa. In El Salvador the North Americans are generously investing millions of dollars, weapons and military advisers to consolidate the Salvadoran military regime. So far this year there has been an increase of $40 million in military aid to El Salvador, and this sum is increasing, which has led U.S. citizens themselves to fear that they will be dragged into a new adventure abroad.

Washington's terrorism is not manifested only in aid to the fascist regimes on the American and African Continents; it is manifested in this entire maneuver to expand the blockade against Cuba and halt the Sandinist revolution and the struggles for liberation in Central America. Washington has already generously offered arms to the Pinochet dictatorship, in contrast to its refusal to finance wheat purchases to feed the Nicaraguan people.

Turbay in the game: The Colombian decision to break relations with Cuba is closely related to the aggressive policy of the United States with regard to the progressive and revolutionary movements of this region. In line with this warmongering policy of the White House, and to bring about a return to the cold war, President Turbay Ayala alleged that Cuba had interfered in Colombia's internal affairs. He accused Cuba of financing and arming guerrilla groups. But guerrilla groups have been operating in Colombia since long before the victory of the Cuban revolution. Large sectors of the Colombian Republic have said that there is no reason to believe the charges made by the Turbay Ayala government, while various labor and political groups have protested the decision.

This decision is the culmination of a campaign that has been underway for some time, as was demonstrated recently by the untimely change of the ambassador to Havana. We must also recall the position taken by Colombia during the election of members of the UN Security Council when, although Cuba won 150 votes, Colombia maintained its candidacy to keep Cuba out.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO COLOMBIA--The Costa Rican Government has named a new ambassador to Colombia. He is Manuel Hernandez, who held the same post in Chile. Hernandez will replace Maria Elena Chassoul, who was transferred to Nicaragua in late 1980 when Enrique Montealegre resigned as ambassador there. [San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 23 Mar 81 PA]

EL SALVADOR

DUARTE, GARCIA COMMENT ON CURRENT SITUATION

ID271659 Rome L'ESPRESSO in Italian 22 Mar 81 pp 50-60

[Lucy Komsiar dispatch: "El Salvador: Two Churches, Two Americas, One Carnage"]

[Excerpt] San Salvador--The opposition of a large proportion of the minor clergy embarrasses the junta. After a diplomatic ceremony I approached President Jose Napoleon Duarte and he invited me into his office. He said: "We are in favor of the church's work because we think that this country's problem is above all a spiritual one--a lack of ethical values. But we must draw a distinction between the church as an institution and the church members who believe in the theology of liberation, which is anathema in the church and has been prohibited by the pope." We then discussed abuses in the army, especially in the lower ranks; and he began to look through the papers on his desk for a letter to Defense Minister Garcia asking for an inquiry into the assassination murder of two members of a cooperative. "But the problem is," he added, "that we must hold the army together."

Nonetheless, Duarte still adopts a triumphant tone. His two main points are that the guerrillas' first offensive has been crushed and that the guerrillas do not have the peoples's support. They are not a national movement. "Vietnam, Korea, Ethiopia, East Germany, the Soviet Union, Cuba, Nicaragua and others have intervened. All those countries have smuggled arms into El Salvador to spark off civil war and impose a Marxist dictatorship. By means of a cunning propaganda campaign they have been able to mobilize the church and Red Cross against us and to influence Western countries against us. There has been a great deal of scandal over 27 U.S. military advisers; there will soon be 52 of them. Any Central American country has at least twice as many as that. They are not here to fight and will never take up arms; we have our army for that." The army is the sensitive point in Duarte's "civilian" government. Many people say that one of the causes of the violence is precisely the army, that it is trying to impose a totalitarian and, of course, rightwing regime.

The real power is in the hands of the army, of Garcia and Gutierrez. Jose Guillermo Garcia, an energetic man with an angular face, received me in his pine-paneled office and launched into an energetic defense of his "revolution." "This is an authentic revolution!" he exclaimed. "Who took economic power from those who had always held sway in the country in just 1 day? Who seized the big estates and handed them over to our peasants who had yearned for them for so long? Our soldiers. Who gave the banks to the country? Our soldiers."

"But isn't it the soldiers who are killing the peasantry?" I asked. He replied: "It is possible that there have been abuses." "The ORDEN [Nationalist Democratic Organization] group has been disbanded but many people do not know that and attribute atrocities to a group which does no longer exists."

[Question] Whether it exists or not those atrocities are nonetheless committed by rightwing groups?

"Show us the guilty parties and we will liquidate them," Garcia replied.

FMLN REJECTS U.S. 'EFFORT TO DEMOCRATIZE' NATION

PA281717 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 29 Mar 81

[Text] Yesterday, Napoleon Duarte said that the aid given by the United States to the government junta was a serious effort to democratize the country. Our people could reply to Duarte, the big sergeant: Birds of a feather flock together.

The history of Latin America is still too vivid for anyone to believe in the democratic intentions of imperialism. To do so is to pretend that the ITT, General [as heard], the Rockefeller clan or any transnational company plans to democratize the countries from whose riches they extract their millions, squeeze out the sweat of the working class and leave only the dregs: backwardness and misery.

From the 19th century, Bolivar warned us that the budding Yankee empire, in the name of freedom, was creating a most bestial system for the exploitation and domination of the continent. Thus, in the name of freedom and alleged regeneration, William Walker was imposed as president of Nicaragua. In the name of freedom, the U.S. Marines landed in Nicaragua, in Santo Domingo, in the Panama Canal and in the Bay of Pigs. In the name of freedom, the historical puppets like Somoza, Pinochet, Stroessner and now Duarte have been imposed.

In El Salvador, things cannot be different. The presence of U.S. advisers and Green Berets, of new rocket-launching helicopters, can serve only as instruments of a new genocide in the name of "defense and democracy."

Because of its economic interests, the United States cannot allow a replacement of its proconsuls, like Duarte, who guard its property and support the looting and exploitation. The platform of the revolutionary democratic government is frightening to Washington. El Salvador, with the people's government that would maintain a position of nonalignment with any power, would not suit Reagan. A country which, within a democratic and pluralistic framework, would change the unjust society, would not suit Reagan, either. A country with a mixed economy in which the small and medium businessman would be able to contribute to the development and reconstruction of El Salvador without the presence of the gigantic foreign monopolies with their asphyxiating and strangulating actions is also unacceptable to the imperialists.

How can the oligarchy and imperialism agree to the establishment of a democratic and revolutionary government that would make our people literate, thus beginning the end of the deceit, of the sinister tactics to better siphon off the fruit of our work?

The powerful are trying to give the impression, nationally and internationally, that the overthrow of the dictatorship would bring chaos, a hecatombe. However, our people know the truth. The triumph of our cause, the triumph of our army in this war imposed on us over 50 years ago, means peace and tranquillity for El Salvador.

Why do we want peace? To the enemy the word peace is part of a new publicity campaign to decieve the public. To us, peace is the proper and necessary state to build the new fatherland on the basis of profound [word indistinct] fraternity, justice and human solidarity felt by the millions of men who are struggling under the leadership of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN]. There will be no chaos after the dictatorship is overthrown, because in our struggle, we uphold a program of government that is serious, responsible and in line with the development of our society. The technicians, the professionals, all the (?honest) sectors of the country will cooperate in this democratic plan for social change.

The organized Salvadoran masses have said: Enough is enough. History shows that all Salvadorans are fighting to obtain a democratic and revolutionary government. They are struggling for a fatherland in which we will all devote ourselves to the task of national reconstruction, an El Salvador with a new image in which their children, the children of everyone, will never have to run, pursued by the bullets of a FAL rifle, a land of peace, of [words indistinct], of children smiling in the eyes of the world.

27 MARCH ATTACK APPEARS DIRECTED AGAINST DUARTE

PA282022 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 28 Mar 81 pp 1, 43

[Excerpts] A terrorist attack, possibly against Jose Napoleon Duarte, president of the revolutionary government junta, failed yesterday at approximately 0900 in Olimpica Avenue, San Benito neighborhood in west San Salvador.

An explosive device was placed at exactly the place where Duarte passes at 0900. It exploded before the president of the junta passed by.

The powerful bomb was placed in a vehicle, apparently a Volkswagen that had been left in the left lane of Olimpica Avenue, some 10 meters from the office of the Cultural Patrimony Directorate and some 20 meters from the national museum in front of the international fair buildings.

The bomb was so powerful that it destroyed several offices of the directorate. They were left without roof, and all the windows were shattered.

Unofficial sources said yesterday that after analysis, one could surmise that the terrorist attack was directed against Duarte.

According to the analysts, several factors such as the hour, route and location have been taken into account in stating that it was an attack against the official.

REPORTAGE ON GOVERNMENT, GUERRILLA COMBAT ACTIONS

San Vincente Clash

PA280004 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish Mar 26 p 3

[Excerpts] Heavy fighting took place at dawn today in Santa Clara and Tecoluca, San Vincente Department, when troops of detachment No 5 and national guardsmen based in the area were attacked by extremists while on patrol duty.

According to reports from Santa Clara and Tecoluca, while some of the extremists fired at the troops with rifles others fired light artillery such as bazookas and rocket launchers in the dark in an unsuccessful attempt to destroy the troops' vehicles to keep them from leaving.

The reports indicate that after approximately 2 hours of fighting, the terrorists retreated through the bushes and streams. From the bloodstains they left behind, it is presumed that they suffered some casualties or that at least some of them were wounded.

It was stated that some of the soldiers were wounded and had to be treated in the city.

In the Tecoluca area, near the San Diego Canton, army troops seized several 7.62-mm FAL weapons of Belgian manufacture and knapsacks containing ammunition and medicines.

3 Rebels Killed Near Capital

PA281436 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 27 Mar 81 pp 4, 30

[Excerpts] Three people were reportedly killed in a clash that occurred in a housing area in San Marcos (outskirts of San Salvador) on Wednesday afternoon.

According to reports, some 15 heavily armed men ambushed a 4-soldier military patrol at 1830 that day.

After 15 minutes of heavy shooting, the rebels fled, leaving behind three dead companeros whose ages ranged between 18 and 20 years.

Heavy Fighting in Morazan

PA280330 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 28 Mar 81

[Text] At this moment we are receiving information on the fighting taking place in various cantons of Morazan Department following 18 days of intense combat.

We are being informed that the enemy has been unable to cross our line of fire along the banks of the Sapo River despite the large concentration of special troops trained in the Panama Canal Zone.

Last-minute reports indicate that the enemy is concentrating many troops in the town of Mozote, in the northern part of this region, and that it has begun advancing on liberated territories in the Francisco Sanchez eastern front.

Our fighters report that our forces, the forces of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, today went out to meet enemy troops and inflicted five casualties on them as they continue to concentrate artillery and troops in the town of Mozote.

Various Clashes

PA282029 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 28 Mar 81 pp 4, 40

[Excerpts] A military source yesterday reported that four terrorist camps were destroyed by army forces near Suchitoto.

According to the report, the camps were in El Salitre, Los Cedros, Las Lomas and Mazariego Cantons in Suchitoto. It was reported that six terrorixts were killed in the dismantling of the camps. The armed forces have not reported any casualties. In another clash in La Presa Canton in the same region, three extremists were killed, important documents were confiscated and a clandestine hospital was dismantled.

An armed forces spokesman reported yesterday that approximately 25 subversives were killed on Thursday near San Lorenzo when they clashed with army troops.

According to the military report, a large number of extremists tried to ambush a patrol of the 5th Infantry Brigade headquartered in San Vicente. The extremists were killed during the clash. The government forces did not sustain any casualties.

The Armed Forces Press Committee reported that six subversives who operated in the San Juan del Gozo Peninsula, Montecristo and La Tirana in Jiquilisco surrendered to the authorities under decree No 508 (the amnesty decree).

Three subversives were killed on Thursday afternoon in the highway to Comalapa after about 12 extremists ambushed a civil defense patrol, a military source reported yesterday.

Guerrilla Camps Dismantled

PA280342 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0202 GMT 28 Mar 81

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 27 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--Several guerrilla camps were dismantled today by the Salvadoran Armed Forces in several villages in Suchitoto, after fierce clashes in which, according to official sources, 70 leftists were killed.

According to official reports, a violent clash between the army and guerrillas took place late last night in which 70 rebels were killed, among them 3 Nicaraguans. The same source said that the army did not sustain any casualties.

The new clash occurred 26 days after the beginning of the cleanup operation conducted by the army in Suchitoto and surrounding areas where according to official reports, the armed forces learned about the existence of several guerrilla camps.

It is believed that 50 percent of the population of Suchitoto has taken refuge in nearby zones to escape the violent clashes and because of the shortage of food.

Guerrilla Reorganization

PA282308 Paris AFP in Spanish 1332 GMT 28 Mar 81

[Text] Cinco de Noviembre, El Salvador, 27 Mar (AFP)--The guerrillas were reorganizing today in the hills of this strategic sector of Chalatenango Department, on the border with Honduras, after almost 1 week of retreating and heavy fighting with the Salvadoran Armed Forces.

The country's main hydroelectric plant, which the guerrillas consider a prime objective, is located on the Lempa River in this northcentral part of El Salvador.

One week ago, we saw fighter planes in action here and heard the sounds of heavy artillery. At that time, the soldiers were nervous and even the officers received us in a group, with their weapons in hand. Today, however, the climate appeared to be calm, or at least the military groups sought to convince us that it was.

The dam is located on the border of Cabanas and Chalatenango Departments. One army corps is devoted exclusively to its defense and does not participate in any other actions.

The containment, fighting and repelling of the insurgents is the task of other divisions deployed in the surrounding areas. A lieutenant from the defensive corps told us today that the movement begun by the guerrillas 10 days ago in an attempt to encircle the dam has been stopped.

According to this source, the rebel camps had been moved back toward the Honduran border, some 15 km away. However, he explained that he expected a new counteroffensive and that the troops are prepared to repel it.

Sporadic explosions heard close by punctuated our conversation. The lieutenant assured us that they had nothing to do with his position. For security reasons, and also because he is somewhat annoyed by newsmen "who distort the truth," the officer refrained from giving further information about what is happening in the area, particularly what is expected.

In the containment sector, however, we managed to get a very brief statement from a soldier before he hurried away--a superior was obviously giving him signals about us. The enlisted man did tell us that the situation had improved somewhat, although the harassment continues.

Civilians at a hamlet 2 km beyond the 5 November plant confessed to us that they expected the guerrillas that very evening. "They sent a message that they were coming. When those people announce themselves, they always show up," a terrified inhabitant said.

Others, however, said the guerrillas would not dare to come because of the proximity of the troops. They reported that after the retreat in the past few days they had found holes in the mountains in which carefully packaged foodstuffs and medicines were stashed. They also discovered mines. However, they found no bodies or weapons.

This "breather" has apparently ended, because the same civilians reported that in the past few hours they had seen "handfuls of those people" mobilizing. They number more than 200 and they have already kidnapped several youths from the area, another said.

The troops were not in sight. They were conducting operations. The residents had handguns, small rifles and "four Czechoslovak rifles" for their defense. "I don't know how useful they will be against the powerful weapons of the subversives," one of the civilians said.

Isolated explosions continued to be heard. The guerrillas were continuing their phase of attrition, which they are repeating in a large area of El Salvador.

Army Patrol Ambushed

PA282307 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1833 GMT 28 Mar 81

[Text] San Salvador, 28 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--Guerrillas belonging to the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) yesterday afternoon ambushed an army patrol in the town of Villa Victoria, north of San Salvador, killing eight soldiers and wounding several others.

Reports from the army headquarters in Villa Victoria in the Cabanas Department near the Honduran border, claim that the ambush took place when the soldiers left an army camp to go on a patrol in the Santa Marta area.

The Salvadoran Army recently launched a military operation in the northern departments of Chalatenango and Cabanas trying to dismantle the guerrilla camps. The operation resulted in intense fighting throughout the area.

On learning that the guerrillas had again occupied the area, the army command at Sensutepeque (capital of Cabanas Department ordered intensive patrolling of the area around Villa Victoria.

Regarding yesterday's ambush, spokesmen said that until now no dead guerrillas have been found, but that it is supposed that they also suffered casualties because FAL rifles and other hand guns had been found. These guns apparently were left behind by wounded or dead guerrillas who were perhaps carried off by their fellow guerrillas.

Guerrilla Activity in North

PA282307 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2007 GMT 28 Mar 81

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 28 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--Guerrilla groups have again been active in northern El Salvador, only a week after the army concluded military operations in that area.

Residents of the area have reported that in the last few hours two soldiers were killed in the town of Las Vueltas in the Chalatenango Department, 80 km north of San Salvador.

A fierce clash took place in the town of Cinquera in the Cabanas Department northeast of San Salvador. The number of casualties is not known.

In Villa Dolores, also in the Cabanas Department, alleged leftists shot at a privately owned automobile killing two women and the male driver.

FMLN Communique

PA292007 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 29 Mar 81

[Text] The Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] of El Salvador issued a communique stating that it successfully has carried out a sabotage operation at Ilopango military airport near the capital of that country. It adds that the Salvadoran Government has relieved the troops which, for the third consecutive week, have been trying unsuccessfully to break through guerrilla positions in Suchitoto Department.

The communique emphasizes that, in view of their inability to break through the rebels' defense lines and the great number of casualties sustained by the military forces of the tyrants, they have turned to acts of terrorism against the people.

In addition, the FMLN states that the military-Christian Democratic junta is effecting genocidal displacements of the civilian population in the combat zones.

In this regard, the communique states that peasants from Morazan Department have been forced to seek refuge in caves in the mountains as a result of the continuous bombing for 20 days by the Salvadoran Army in the town of El Junquillo, La Joya, El Cerro Pando, La Laguna, Los Quebrachos, El Volcancillo and El Cafetal.

For his part, Hector Dada Hirezi, former member of the Salvadoran Government junta, said in Mexico City that in El Salvador there is one U.S. adviser for every seven Salvadoran officers. Meanwhile, the legal aid office of the Salvadoran Archbishopric has demanded that the tyrants exclude children from the acts of repression. It stated that in refugees centers maintained by the archbishopric, there are over 5,000 minors, most of them orphans, who are suffering from disease, hunger and cold.

VIOLENCE IN CAPITAL CONTINUES TO CLAIM VICTIMS

U.S. Newsman Injured

PA282317 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 27 Mar 81 p 3

[Excerpts] There are two versions of the mysterious explosion of a Datsun automobile yesterday afternoon on West Third Street and North 39th Avenue, near the Metrosur shopping center. One of the reports says there were three persons killed and several wounded. One of the wounded was apparently a U.S. newsman.

The other report given last night by persons who arrived at the scene before the authorities was that the Datsun automobile, license plate 1022-202, model 1600, whose owner has not been identified, was being followed by persons who fired rifle grenade launchers, since two explosions were heard.

Parts of human bodies were found on the south side of West Third Street. The number of persons in the attacked vehicle has not been determined.

Someone presumed to be a U.S. photographer was close to the scene of the attack. He was injured and taken to a hospital by his colleagues.

The exact nature of the explosion which destroyed the automobile has not been determined, and the authorities have not given the name of the vehicle's owner.

20 Bodies Examined

PA282024 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1938 GMT 28 Mar 81

[Text] San Salvador, 28 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--A total of 20 bodies have been examined by the San Salvador courts in the past few hours.

Most of the bodies were bullet riddled and could not be identified because there were no documents on them.

In Apopa, 10 km from San Salvador, two youths were found beheaded at a place known as El Ranchon, where some body is regularly found every day.

According to residents in El Ranchon, in the past year the place has been chosen by the extreme right organizations who kill alleged leftists with excessive barabarism and sadism.

Several other bullet-riddled bodies were found in Soyapango and Ciudad Delgado, near the capital.

According to the judicial reports, a sign on top of one of the bodies found in Soyapango read: "For being an ear."

Among Salvadorans, "an ear" is an informer for the police or security bodies, who tells them what he has seen or heard.

CLANDESTINE STATION ABBREVIATES PROGRAMING

PA291247 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 29 Mar 81

[Text] Starting today Radio Venceremos will broadcast only 15 minutes starting at 1800. Once technical problems have been solved we shall return to our regular 1-hour programs.

HONDURAS

DETAILS OF 26 MAR ATTACK ON LEGISLATURE REPORTED

PA280145 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1308 GMT 27 Mar 81

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 27 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--Terrorism claimed its first [as received] victim in Honduras yesterday when an elevator operator was injured by a bomb explosion at the legislative palace.

The bomb exploded on the second floor as 71 deputies of 3 political parties opened a session to discuss a new electoral bill and a draft of a new constitution.

This is the fourth explosion in recent months in Tegucigalpa. The self-styled commando "Martyrs of Talanquera" and "Tomas Calix" claimed responsibility for the first three explosions.

The building was full of people because high school students and teachers from all schoool levels had crowded into the building a few minutes before to press their demand for government control of 20 private high schools, for a wage increase for stenographers and for the appointment of 500 teachers for elementary schools.

The members of the leftist Federation of High School Students [FESE] and the Teachers Unity Front (FUM) were frightened by the explosion and immediately realized that their group had been infiltrated by extremists.

The groups which claimed responsibility for the first three explosions first appeared in early 1980 at some major demonstrations.

One day before the April elections last year, the police arrested agroup of members of the Morazanist Front for the Liberation of Honduras (FMLH) and seized an arms cache which was going to be used for terrorist activities on election day.

The alleged terrorists were arrested and prosecuted but were later released through a decree issued by the Constitutent Assembly soon after convening, and its leaders went to Nicaragua.

The United Revolutionary Force which appeared as a student front of the autonomous national university claims to be radical and in favor of armed struggle, and it has carried out such actions as the occupation of buildings, hunger strikes, and an all-out offensive to take over schools and the universities.

The People's Revolutionary Union (URP), another leftist organization, last year occupied the OAS office in Tegucigalpa. Brandishing weapons, it held several hostages for 3 days until it left the building following mediation by university officials who prevented police intervention. The URP later occupied the metropolitan cathedral and staged a hunger strike, but its members were evicted by the people and church officials.

Tomas Calix, a communist leader, was killed in a clash with police when the pro-Soviet Communist Party of Honduras first appeared here.

In addition to these local groups, the Honduran Army asserts that Salvadoran guerrilla cells are operating in the country. The kidnapping of Paul Vinelli, a banker of Italian-U.S.-Honduran descent, on 18 December 1980 in the outskirts of Tegucigalpa was attributed to the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front of El Salvador. Vinelli was released on 2 March following a ransom payment of over $1.25 million.

SECOND GROUP CLAIMS CREDIT FOR BOMB EXPLOSION

PA281535 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 28 Mar 81

[Text] The Father Ivan Betancourt People's Revolutionary Command of Honduras last night claimed credit for the bomb explosion at the Honduran National Constituent Assembly.

In a communique issued to the Honduran news media, the organization explained that the explosion was staged because it considers the Constituent Assembly to be a puppet of the oligarchic military dictatorship and Yankee imperialism, in view of its silence in the face of abuses.

The document called for the release of Salvadoran revolutionary leader Facundo Guardado, who has been under arrest in Honduras since 18 January, although the government insistently denies this.

Father Ivan Betancourt was killed, along with other priests, 12 peasant leaders and 2 university students during what is known as the Los Horcones massacre, perpetrated in 1975 by landowners and Honduran Army troops.

AUTHORITIES ARREST SUSPECTS IN ASSEMBLY BOMBING

PA271952 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 27 Mar 81

[Excerpt] According to reliable sources, yesterday afternoon the investigative authorities managed to capture two individuals allegedly responsible for planting the powerful bomb in a legislative palace elevator.

This was possible because someone saw that when teachers and students entered the sessions room, a group of 10 men and women, one of the men carrying a bag, climbed to the fourth floor, where a device was planted in the elevator. A few minutes later the device exploded on the first floor.

It has been learned that the two individuals detained are members of one of the high school teachers associations.

At a meeting held by teachers and students in the Constituent Assembly's sessions room, several of the speakers said that what they were doing at the moment was only the beginning of a nember of specific developments that their movement was in a position to carry out and would carry out.

POLICE CHIEF PREDICTS MORE LEFTIST ATTACKS

PA280150 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 27 Mar 81

[Interview with Col Gustavo Alvarez Martinez, Honduran police chief, by unidentified reporter; on 27 March; place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] What do you think of the terrorist attack carried out yesterday in the Constituent Assembly?

[Answer] It shows that the leftists involved in these actions do not respect anything, not even those who are impartially trying to help us, so to speak, by means of impartial laws.

As for the device that exploded there, it looked like dynamite placed inside a can of oil, of the type that CARE used to distribute.

[Question] Colonel, in the wake of this attack, will some type of protection be given to the legislative palace?

[Answer] Undoubtedly. The assembly leaders have asked the president of the republic to provide protection and I have already been instructed to provide this protection because it is obvious that there is no other way with these people. We must implement the necessary security measures. So several officials went there this afternoon to see about security needs. I think the measures to be adopted will be rather strict, under instructions of the deputies themselves.

[Question] Could you tell us if any suspects have been detained?

[Answer] No, not yet, because the device exploded on one of the top floors, where anybody could have left it, since there was free access. As they were telling me, since the Constituent Assembly is the house of the people, everybody can enter it freely. But the truth is that those who enter the assembly freely are nothing but a bunch of bums. The true people really have no time to go watch the deputies discussing things because they are working. Those who go there are a bunch of bums who get paid for this sort of thing.

[Question] Colonel, do you think this is a prelude to future violence in Honduras?

[Answer] I would say that we have been experiencing this for months now. As you already know, Dr Vinelli's kidnapping was mostly organized by Honduran and Salvadoran terrorists. Then there are the bombs that have exploded in (Cobana) and in the National Agrarian Instutute and the bank robberies in which leftist elements have participated. I think the prelude is really coming to an end and they will go on to more aggressive actions.

[Question] What do you think of the people who support this type of action?

[Answer] We have examples of this nearby. Communism promises paradise, but if we take a look at the truth, what it does is to completely repress the liberty of the people. I believe that human beings, as all natural beings, should be free, and this is the first thing that is taken from the people, their freedom.

[Question] Any message for the Honduran people, Colonel?

[Answer] Yes. The armed forces are prepared to stop the aggression in the country. We are prepared to neutralize it, at whatever the level and intensity that it may present itself. Unfortunately, I don't see a clear position on the part of the Honduran people, at least not in the news media. They go from one side to the other. We want to take action and then they say: Poor little guys.

Today there was a report noting that the police acted violently in evicting the poor students who seized the Education Ministry, a seizure they say was peaceful. But I don't think that the seizing of any state or private institution can be peaceful, like when a bridge is seized. This cannot be peaceful because it goes against the rights of other people.

However, this is published in the newspapers and much is said in their support. But what about us? We are also human beings. We act according to our obligations and we also need the support of the people, of the people who believe in democracy to defeat those who want to destroy the democracy and peace of the Honduran people. But we don't find this moral support. So, where do they want us to go?

RIGHTIST GROUP DECLARES 'WAR' ON LEFTISTS

PA280304 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0137 GMT 28 Mar 81

[Excerpts] Tegucigalpa, 27 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--The "Anticommunist Armed Forces" [FARA] of Honduras today declared war on the leftists and threatened to kill their leaders in response to the hijacking of a SAHSA [Honduran Air Services, S.A.) airplane by a leftist commando group.

In a communique released tonight in Tegucigalpa, "FARA" notes that it is investigating who the leaders of the Honduran leftist sector are in order to sentence them to death. The anticommunists announced that they are conducting "summary and unilateral trials against the noted leaders of the Honduran left in order to sentence them to death."

The anticommunists announced that they are conducting "summary and unilateral trials against the noted leaders of the Honduran left in order to sentence them to death."

"FARA" also announced that its movement is not aimed against the army, but that any intervention by the security corps against the anticommunist actions they may carry out "shall be viewed as complicity with the enemies of democracy and will be met with arms."

NICARAGUA

RUIZ COMMENTS ON REAGAN'S 'WARMONGERING' POLICY

PA270446 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 26 Mar 81

[Text] The comrades of the official delegation of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN], made up of Commander of the Revolution Henry Ruiz, planning minister; Guerrilla Commander Monica Baltodano, member of the FSLN National Secretariat; and Lucido Jimenez, secretary general of the Sandinist Workers Federation left for Sofia, Bulgaria at 1000 today.

The Bylgarian Government invited the FSLN delegation to attend the 12th congress of the Communist Party to be held in Sofia from 31 March to 4 April. The 12th congress is being held at the time of the celebration of the 1,300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state and the 90th anniversary of the creation of the Communist Party. The Bulgarian party congresses are held every 5 years. This congress will discuss foreign policy, disarmament, detente and peaceful coexistence in the world.

A few minutes before departing Commander Ruiz held a news conference and commented on the contradictions in the government apparatus of President Reagan. Here is what he said:

[Begin recording] What I feel about these contradictions is that deep inside, despite all the warmongering expressions and the adventurous attitude of those who make up this apparatus, there are forces which are opposed to all this. I would say that there is a struggle among radicals to impose a line to disrupt peace in the world.

The struggle for disarmament continues to be a positive struggle which calls for our support. We don't believe in the arms race not only because of principles but because the world is forced to enter into a arace which is very costly. For example, just the MX defense missiles cost $30 billion and the underdeveloped countries like us have a deficit because of these [word indistinct] amounting to $880 billion, pardon me, $800 billion in 1980.

We cannot see that when there is a production problem we have to reconsider production expenditures in order to devote funds to weapons. Although some military systems solve production crises for capitalist production, we can't agree with devoting funds to produce means of destruction when means of construction must be produced and when efforts and elements of work are needed in order to develop backward countries. This dialogue is a [word indistinct] dialogue for us. However, the Third World countries, especially them, some of which have a lot of influence in the world, have started to promote a line of resistance to a policy which could get us all involved in an adventure that is dramatic for mankind. Such a policy would be a debacle. These contradictions are increasingly present. This is radicalism. Where is it leading us? It is practically leading us to a war. [Words indistinct] and Bayardo's lecture which was only an exhibit of documents [words indistinct] demonstrate that there is a warmongering and adventurous trend which to some of them calls for an immediate implementation. There are others who think differently. These are contradictions which are obvious and very basic but which have a background: Some want to immediately become involved in a war and a confrontation while others feel that they must wait a while. The wars at this time cannot be seen as local wars, they must be viewed as wars of a greater dimension. [end recording]

BORGE: U.S. TRYING TO TARNISH SANDINIST EXAMPLE

PA272212 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0216 GMT 26 Mar 81

[Text] Santo Domingo, 25 Mar (EFE)--Commander Tomas Borge, Nicaraguan interior minister, said here that his country "will not be defeated by hunger, intimidation and blackmail, as the Americans think."

According to the Nicaraguan official, who made a stopover in Las Americas International Airport enroute to Libya, U.S. reactionaries will not stop the Nicaraguan revolution through blackmail.

According to the Sandinist leader, his country has given valuable aid to the patriotic guerrillas in El Salvador and this aid has also helped other peoples fighting for their freedom.

Borge added: "We have helped the Salvadorans, but that aid has consisted of our example, for we defeated a bloody tyranny and proved that it is no longer a myth to defeat the strong who are in power. That is why we believe that our victory against Anastasio Somoza's dictatorship is our aid to El Salvador."

Regarding the U.S. charges of Nicaraguan intervention, he said: "Those are mere accusations because so far no evidence has been provided."

"What we can prove is that former Somozist and Cuban military elements are training in U.S. territory, perhaps with the idea of invading either us or Cuba. The United States has no moral right to accuse us of being interventionists because they are the ones who practice those techniques," he said.

And he added: "The U.S. Government is trying to discredit our revolution. It does not like the fact that our victory is guiding other countries and that is why it is trying to discredit us by every possible means."

The Sandinist leader believes that a political solution that benefits all Salvadorans is what is needed since the Salvadoran guerrillas have not been able to defeat the Salvadoran military but neither has the military been able to wipe out the guerrillas.

PROTESTERS HOLD VIGIL IN FRONT OF U.S. EMBASSY

PA281529 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0523 GMT 28 Mar 81

[Text] Managua, 27 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--As part of a week of solidarity with the Salvadoran people, Christians of various nationalities are currently staging a protest in front of the U.S. Embassy in this capital.

Within a framework of permanent Nicaraguan moral and political support for the Salvadoran people, this week of solidarity is being celebrated to mark the first anniversary of the assassination of Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero, Archbishop of San Salvador.

According to the demonstrators in front of the U.S. Embassy, in the southwestern suburbs of Managua, "we are fasting and keeping a vigil to protest the interventionist attitude of the United States and to repudiate the assassination of Monsignor Romero."

Some 50 Christians have announced that they will remain in front of the U.S. Embassy for 24 hours.

BOLIVIAN PLANE HELD FOR VIOLATING AIRSPACE

PA281735 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1704 GMT 28 Mar 81

[Text] A Bolivian Air Force plane violated Nicaragua's airspace and is being held at the Augusto Cesar Sandino International Airport.

The Defense Ministry has just issued official communique No 7 which states that on the afternoon of Thursday, 19 March, the antiaircraft equipment of the Sandinist People's Army detected an Arava 201 Bolivian Air Force plane as it was entering our country's airspace, flagrantly violating our airspace. The communique adds that at 1634 that same day, the plane landed in the Augusto Cesar Sandino Airport. The crew claimed it made this decision for technical reasons, something that has not been proven. The communique adds that the Nicaraguan Government subsequently authorized the plane's crew, Lt Col Daniel Velasquez, Capt Felix Velasquez and technician Miguel Angel Mendez Savallos, to leave the country for Panama. However, the Bolivian Air Force plane is still in our country.

ROBELO OUT OF THE COUNTRY, WILL TESTIFY NEXT WEEK

PA281449 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1700 GMT 27 Mar 81

[Text] Jorge Torres Crus, judge of the first criminal court, was kept waiting by Alfonso Robelo Callejas, president of the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement [MDN], until his secretary notified him that Robello Callejas would not appear in court because he was out of the country on personal business.

Judge Torres Cruz will summon Robelo Callejas to court when he returns early next week so that he can render his testimony in relation to the destruction of MDN headquarters.

CUBAN AID IN 1979-1980 ESTIMATED AT $61 MILLION

PA271927 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 Mar 81

[Text] Cuba's cooperation with Nicaragua will exceed $60 million in 1980-1981. The president of Cuba's State Economic Committee and the vice ministers of health, construction, agriculture, domestic trade, foreign trade, fishing, industry and education and the officer in charge of cooperation with Nicaragua are in our country.

They arrived on Tuesday and will return Saturday after establishing the Cuban-Nicaraguan 1980-1981 cooperation program, which must be ratified in the middle of April by Commander Henry Ruiz, minister of planning, and Companero Hector Rodriguez, vice [as heard] president of Cuba's State Committee for Economic Cooperation.

The members of the committee that will draft the documents to be signed by Commander Ruiz and Companero Rodriguez have been holding meetings with the Nicaraguan Sandinist revolutionary government vice ministers and their advisers.

Companero Alvaro Murillo, director of the cooperation with socialist countries department of the Ministry of National Planning, gives us details of the aid the Cuban people have given us since 19 July [1979]:

[Begin recording] During 1979 the help given us by the Cuban Government and people was oriented, because of the great problems we came up against following the triumph, toward the sectors of education, health and agriculture principally. We drew up a collaboration program quickly, trying to overcome the problems we faced at that moment, the shortage of cadres, the need for some immediate recourses such as food, vaccines and farming materials, and we began to outline the general guidelines of the program, aiming at the major projects in which we asked for the participation and assistance of Cuban technicians.

[Question] Approximately how much aid did the Cuban Government and people give us in 1979?

[Answer] Even though the Cuban companeros never wanted us to mention figures with regard to the cooperation they have given us, since it is gratuitious and fraternal cooperation, we have made an approximate estimate of the 1979-1980 program and the figures are close to $61 million. Of this, approximately $20 million are for technical aid services, training programs for Nicaraguan technicians in Cuba and expenses generated by the scholarship programs for our students currently on the island. [end recording]

Details on Negotiations

FL271220 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 Mar 81

[Text] Cuba and Nicaragua have opened negotiations in Managua, the Nicaraguan capital, for a new economic cooperation agreement that will be more comprehensive than the one covering the 1979-1980 period. A delegation headed by (Rene Puig), vice president of the Cuban State Committee for Economic Cooperation, is participating in the talks with Nicaraguan officials to draft the program that will be signed in mid-April in Managua. The program will place emphasis on industry and agriculture.

The construction of an agro-industrial complex that includes a sugar mill capable of processing 600,000 arrobas of sugarcane daily which should begin operation in late-1984 or early the following year is an important part of the Cuban assistance. A 426-km highway that will link Puerto Cabezas on the Atlantic coast with the western part of Nicaragua also is part of the assistance that Cuba will offer to the fraternal Central American nation.

MINISTER: CUBAN TEACHERS FOLLOW OFFICIAL PROGRAM

PA271925 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0015 GMT 27 Mar 81

[Text] Managua, 26 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--Nicaraguan Education Minister Carlos Tunnermann affirmed today that the 2,000 Cuban teachers who arrived in this country a year ago are following the official study plan.

At his regularly scheduled news conference, the minister commented on Managua Archbishop Obando y Bravo's statements in Peru earlier this week on the presence of Cuban teachers in Nicaragua.

According to news agency reports received here, the archbishop said that "the Cuban teachers can subtly spread their communist philosophy among the children and the educational community. In view of this, the Nicaraguan church must continue working to preserve existing freedoms and achieve true peace."

The minister explained that the Cuban teachers teach children in the first 3 years of grade school in the country's rural areas. "There have not been any complaints from the parents to the effect that the Cuban teachers are teaching Marxism-Leninism to the children," Tunnerman said.

He stressed that upon arriving in Nicaragua, the Cuban teachers receive a collection of official study programs, "and they abide by those programs, which we are all familiar with and which do not reflect the above-mentioned situation."

"What worries me is that some 100,000 Nicaraguan children should go without education," Tunnermann said, after explaining that each of the 2,000 Cuban teachers teaches more than 50 children in the rural areas. He added that in the past those 100,000 children went without education, but now they are being educated with the help of the Cuban teachers.

FOREIGN DEBT RENEGOTIATION TEAM LEAVES FOR MEXICO

PA292226 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1738 GMT 29 Mar 81

[Text] Managua, 28 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--A Nicaraguan mission left for Mexico today to continue talks tomorrow on what is still pending for renegotiation of the Nicaraguan foreign debt. Finance Minister Joaquin Cuadra and Haroldo Montealegre, "International Reconstruction Fund" chairman, make up the Nicaraguan team that will renegotiate an estimated debt of $350 million in Mexico City.

So far, Nicaragua has renegotiated $1.26 billion of its foreign debt estimated at over $1.6 billion. The first stage of the renegotiation talks began in September 1979.

Not long ago, the Nicaraguan Government concluded renegotiation talks with Spain for a $72 million foreign debt. Nicaragua renetotiated this debt to be paid in 13 years, with a 6-year grace period, at an annual interest of 7.5 percent.

There will now be talks with representatives of the U.S. Government to whom Nicaragua owes some $150 million. Nicaragua will also renegotiate an estimated debt of $170 million with representatives of the World Bank and small international suppliers. Also pending for renegotiation is a debt to the FRG for $25 million as well as other amounts owed by the banks nationalized by Nicaragua.

FORMER SOMOZIST REQUESTS LEGAL STATUS FOR PARTY

PA300325 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2330 GMT 29 Mar 81

[Text] Managua, 29 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--In a surprise move, the "Constitutionalist Liberal Movement," of the opposition, has asked the Nicaraguan junta of national reconstruction for legal status.

In a declaration issued today, the party, which is headed by Ramiro Sacasa Guerrero, a former collaborator of the Somoza governments, has demanded that the government grant it legal status "without any conditions or limitations."

The document claims that the Constitutionalist Liberal Movement is a political party acdepted in the fundamental statue of the Nicaraguan junta of national reconstruction.

The Constitutionalist Liberal Movement was founded about 12 years ago. It is composed of former leaders of the dissolved Nationalist Liberal Party, controlled by the Somozas.

Sacasa Guerrero broke with the Somoza regime and founded the movement, which struggled against the late Gen Anastasio Somoza staying in power forever.